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NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863



This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

I am told General MacArthur, Chief of Staff, is thoroughly pleased with the effective way in which the Legislative Branch of the General Staff operated during the past winter in connection with matters pending before Congress. Those familiar with the activities of Colonel Irving J. Phillipson, Infantry, and his associates have suggested that the Army should be advised of the heavy debt it is under to these men. It was their duty, under General MacArthur, of course, to follow painstakingly every piece of legislation proposed, to study its effect upon National Defense, to submit reasons for its approval or its disapproval, to recommend substitutes or modifications of language, and, in short, to provide the Chief of Staff and the War Department with all the facts in order that the legislative policies of the War Department might be sound and unassailable. Night and day, Colonel Phillipson and the officers associated with him labored, particularly on the Army Appropriation bill and the so-called Economy Act. Secretary Hurley and General MacArthur are conscious of their intense application to the work entrusted to them, and the wisdom and sanity of the advice they tendered. Because no such attempt to pave the way to destruction of National Defense has been made since after the Civil War, and because it was defeated by the splendid teamwork directed by General MacArthur, it is only fair for the Army and Navy to know who were his principal assistants, to whom credit is due. They are:

Lt. Col. Irving J. Phillipson, Lt. Col. Condon C. McCormack, Maj. Lawrence H. Hedrick, Maj. Lee S. Tillotson, Maj. Frederick W. Browne, and Lt. Col. Charles H. Patterson.

Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, has been confined to his home this week nursing an ankle, the bone of which was chipped by a stumble in his office. The opportunity to rest which the accident has afforded was most welcome to the Senator. He has worked night and day throughout the session, handling not only the difficult problems of the Army but other matters of equal importance to the nation. I have said it before, and I repeat now, that Mr. Reed is one of the most valuable members of the United States Senate, and a tower of strength to the Republicans of that body and the President as well. When Mr. Reed speaks his colleagues listen, because what he says is based upon study and thought and judgment. National Defense is fortunate to have him as its champion in the Upper House.

Speaking of valuable members in our legislative branch, I must not forget such Congressmen as Beedy, of Maine, Chipfield, of Illinois, Douglas, of Arizona, Goss, of Connecticut, McCormack, of Massachusetts, and Parker, of Georgia. Already, the Army and Navy Journal has paid tribute to Representative

Arms Meet Adjourns Without Real Results

The General Disarmament Conference which met in Geneva February 6 has ceased its discussions and hopes to meet again early next year. After nearly five months of talk, mostly in committees, and in open sessions, the conference has been unable to obtain sufficient unanimity among the participating nations to write into treaty any concrete agreements for the limitations or reduction of armaments. Sufficient points of agreement "in principle" have, however, been developed to permit a resolution approved by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy stating that later on there will be definite agreements "(1) that substantial reduction of world armaments shall be effected to be applied by the general convention alike to land, naval and air armaments; (2) that a primary objective shall be to reduce the means of attack."

In line with limiting the tactical offensive it is recommended that bombardment from the air be abolished, that all heavy land artillery be limited in number, the maximum calibres to be determined later, that a maximum unit tonnage limit to be determined later be placed on tanks, and that chemical, bacteriological and incendiary warfare be prohibited. An international armaments commission would be set up to insure that all parties were abiding to the proposed agreements. Provision is made for the nations to continue negotiations on control of private trade in arms, budgetary limitation and on the definition of "effectives" during the recess. The naval powers signatory to the Washington and London naval treaties are to confer and report as to further measures of naval reduction which might be feasible, and all nations are urged to extend for four months the one-year armament truce which began Nov. 1, 1931.

In offering the resolution, Hugh S. Gibson, chairman of the American delegation, said he felt it "contains the maximum agreement which can now be achieved, all of which is in the direction of the President's proposal and offers the best hope of eventual attainment of that goal." He also pointed out that any agreement which might eventually result would have to be accepted unanimously. The resolution, therefore, met the opinions of the "stragglers" on the road to disarmament. This was to meet the open protests of the small powers, Germany and Soviet Russia, that the resolution adjourning the meeting "did not reduce anything."

The conference has undoubtedly had a most difficult row to hoe. Hardly had it been called to order when a government crisis developed in Paris. Although committee work went on, the conference as a whole marked time until the French elections. The conservative Tardieu gave way to the radical Herriot, but no visible change in the French positions at Geneva appeared. Next the German elections loomed in the offing. Hitler's Nazis were making formidable strides and Hitler was committed to repudiation of the Versailles Treaty, armament restrictions on Germany, reparations

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Repeal of Economy Act Injustices to be Sought

Consideration is being given in the War and Navy Departments to various phases of the Economy Act with a view of requesting Congress to remedy some of the injustices wrought by its passage.

It is thought likely that the inequities of the "pay freeze" in particular will be stressed, with the hope that this section of the law can be repealed. For the moment, however, little is being done except discussion of the problem, as nothing can be presented until Congress convenes in December, and also because the act as interpreted by the Comptroller General is still being digested by the services.

There are only two or three points which are still doubtful in the minds of officers required to act under the law, as the Comptroller's decision of July 14 covered practically every phase affecting the military services.

Officials at the Navy Department are undecided as to whether an officer who fails physically for promotion and then is ordered retired for physical disability by the Naval Retiring Board is entitled to leave pending retirement. The Comptroller made a distinction between retiring for physical disability and retiring as a result of failing physically for promotion, in his decision as to the six services. Inasmuch as the Naval Retiring Board is required to act following a failure upon examination for promotion, it is thought that the situation may be different as regards the Navy.

The question whether officers who made their number for promotion prior to July 1, 1932, but who were not promoted by that date, are affected by the "pay freeze" was not submitted to the Comptroller General, as it seems clear that they should be entitled to the pay increase. However, as soon as payment is made at the higher rate of pay to an officer in this category, a decision will be forthcoming, for the General Accounting Office will have acted on the voucher.

Uncertainty still exists as to whether retired enlisted men, who receive the pay of a warrant officer and their highest commissioned rank on the retired list for service as a commissioned officer during the World War, are subject to the 8½ per cent pay cut prescribed for retired officers. Comptroller McCarl, in his decision, declared their pay "should not be reduced below that which they would have received had they only enlisted service" and also that "sections of the statute show an intention that retired pay for the named enlisted services shall not be affected by the operations of the act." Personnel in this group, it is said, will probably suffer a deduction in their August 1 pay check, but the question will without doubt have to be resubmitted to the Comptroller for decision.

Another question not clear is as to whether these retired enlisted men who will be given their highest commissioned war-time rank under the recent act, are officers under the meaning of the section limiting the pay of retired officers who hold civilian positions with the Government.

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Chairman McSwain to Push New Revision Plan

A revision of the Army promotion list, under which World War ex-emergency officers would receive an increase of rank without the ex-provisional group being disturbed, will be sought next session of Congress by Chairman McSwain of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Representative McSwain, who for years, as a minority member of the Military Committee, has sought to revise the promotion list which was established in 1921 following the passage of the National Defense Act, intends to force some action now that he is chairman of the committee.

"I shall introduce a bill to take care of those submerged emergency officers who were so cruelly treated by the War Department in 1921," he told the *Army and Navy Journal* this week. "And I will bring it immediately before my committee in December. It will be the first thing we will consider."

"I hope," he continued, "that the committee and the House will approve the measure, so that we can throw it into conference with Senator Reed's bill. Senator Reed, you know, can always get his bill through the Senate unanimously. We can't do that, but I believe that we can get a majority of the House to approve of my bill. Then in conference, we should be able to work out something which will be agreeable to both houses."

Although loath to talk about details of his bill, as he has not yet drafted it, the South Carolinian revealed that in its essence, his measure is a revision bill, not a promotion bill.

"No one will be put back, if my bill becomes law," he declared. "This thing was done so long ago, that it is res judicata. That is, we cannot rearrange the Army promotion list as it should have been done ten years ago. My bill would promote the submerged emergency officers to their rightful place, but would not demote anyone. The emergency officers would be 'starred,' they would have as 'running mates' officers of equal length of service, who now, because of the wrongful action of the War Department, are far ahead of them. No one will be hurt, the provisional officers will be promoted in due course and the emergency officers will be promoted as 'extra numbers' when vacancies exist."

Aside from the promotion of ex-emergency officers, there would be no other promotion in the bill, Chairman McSwain asserted.

"People who have jobs should be glad that they can keep them, without talking of being promoted," he said.

The plan he advanced for securing more appointments to commissioned rank from the enlisted grades and from the Reserve and National Guard, would not be incorporated into his bill, Mr. McSwain stated. That proposal, as well as his plan to prohibit retirements except for age and physical disability and to prevent the Chief of Staff and branch chiefs from retiring with the rank of their office, will be separate measures, he added.

Neither does he intend to back a legislative proposal to reduce the number of

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National Defense Victory In Army Officer Reduction Fight Hailed By Press

The defeat of the pacifist forces on the proposal to cut the number of Army officers from 12,000 to 10,000, is hailed by the nation's press. In welcoming this settlement of the dispute which held up the Army appropriation bill for so long, the press suggests that the move to curtail the officer list may have had its good side in focusing attention upon the stagnated promotion situation so as to bring about some alleviation next session.

"The scheme of congressional pacifists to reduce the number of officers of the United States Army from 12,000 to 10,000 has failed," states the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "It was essentially an attempt by indirection to modify the military policy of the United States. For that reason alone it deserved to be defeated. ***"

"Army experts, whose views remain uncontradicted, have stated that the army needs more than 14,000 officers to cover all of its assignments on keep the military establishment on a reasonably prepared peace-time basis. The real purpose of the 'economy' proposal was to make the army get along with 10,000, no matter how the army suffered by it. *** The Senate, by its stern opposition, has prevented a grievous mistake."

"Though it thus becomes the sense of Congress that the Army needs all its 12,000 officers to train its own components and those of the National Guard and the Organized Reserve," comments the New York *Sun*, "agitation over the enforced retirement of 2,000 commissioned officers did draw attention to the badly congested condition of the promotion list of the Army. It is not conducive to good spirits or to professional excellence to let officers grow gray as first lieutenants, yet that is what seems likely to happen to many of the younger officers of the Army. It is possible that another session of Congress, with more time to give to this subject, will attack the problem, not as one in economy, but as one in effectiveness, and will study the whole question of promotion and pay in the Army."

"To its everlasting honor," declares the Washington *Herald*, "the House of Representatives has finally repudiated, rebuked and overthrown the tyrannical rule of its most fanatical pacifist, Representative Collins, of Mississippi.

"Upon reconsideration, the House has refused to reduce the commissioned strength of the Regular Army by the summary retirement of 2,000 competent and highly trained officers. ***"

"This bitter experience ought to be a lesson to the Democratic leadership of the present Congress. And the lesson which this experience teaches is that the patriotic party of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Cleveland should no

longer permit a pacifist minority, of which Representative Collins is the ringleader, to have charge of the Army appropriation bill at the next session.

Not only has Mr. Collins proved his unfitness for his present responsibility, but Representative Byrns, of Tennessee, who, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, aided and abetted this sapping expedition against American defense, has obviously disqualified himself for the leadership of that great committee at the next session."

"The final defeat of the provision in the military appropriation bill in Congress which would have reduced the officer strength of the army by 2,000, is a matter on which the country generally should congratulate itself," states the Columbus, Ga., *Inquirer Sun*.

"Had the provision been retained in the bill it would have seriously crippled the army, and made more costly much of the work outside of strictly military service which army officers are now performing for the government."

"Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives suffered another striking defeat when that body agreed to reinstate 2,000 Army officers who would have been eliminated under the War Department appropriation bill," avers the Washington *Post*. "Speaker Garner could not hold his colleagues in line in the attempt to cripple the national defense. In accord with many precedents during the present session, the House found itself in an untenable position and was forced to yield to the Senate."

"This is the fourth serious defeat that the Democratic leaders have encountered in their attempts to weaken the national defense. Provisions for Citizens' Military Training Camps, for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the Reserve Officers' Camps were written into the bill over the vigorous protests of House leaders. ***"

"Can Gov. Roosevelt endorse this record of the Democratic House? It remains to be seen whether national defense will become an active political issue, but it is hardly to be supposed that Republican campaigners will neglect such a rich opportunity to embarrass those Democrats who demanded adequate national defense at Chicago."

"During the past six weeks, public opinion—as expressed by the newspapers and otherwise—has condemned the reduction proposal as unwarranted, dangerous and unjust to all concerned," comments the San Antonio *Express*. "Indeed, the permanent military establishment should have 14,000 officers and 150,000 enlisted men to carry out its several missions adequately."

Geneva Conference

(Continued from Preceding Page)

tions and all. Another enforced wait ensued. The moderate forces won by a small margin, but Bruening's resignation and Von Papen's dictatorship have since accentuated the uncertainty from the direction of the Reich.

In the meantime in the technical committees virtually every concrete proposal for reducing armaments found powerful opposition where unanimity is requisite to achievement. Did America agree to the abolition of submarines, France and Japan opposed. Did England desire small and numerous capital ships and cruisers, the United States opposed. That was the old point at odds at the Coolidge Geneva Conference of 1927. Even when agreement in principle was reached, the line of demarcation between offensive and defensive weapons had to be left open. This is true of ships, guns and tanks. Apparently the only points of full agreement are on the abolition of chemical, bacteriological and incendiary warfare and bombardment from the air, but what fifty-six nations in conference assembled will do to these points remains to be seen.

It was obviously desirable that the conference recess with a show of progress, however little that might be. The best face has been put on the conduct of the first session of the conference whose difficulties were apparent from the beginning to all except those who believe what they want to believe. The determination to plug along and resume sessions next January or later allows of the possibility of holding the small gains made. In the meantime the budgetary difficulties of all nations are becoming so acute that sheer necessity may force the acceptance of President Hoover's proposal that armaments be reduced by one-third or at least something like it.

The text of the adjournment resolution is as follows:

I.

The conference for the reduction and limitation of armaments

Profoundly convinced that the time has come when all nations of the world must adopt substantial and comprehensive measures of disarmament in order to consolidate the peace of the world, hasten the resumption of economic activity and lighten the financial burdens which now weigh upon the people of the world.

Desirous of avoiding competition in the power of armaments which would be both ruinous to the peoples and threaten-

ing to their national defense. Recalling its resolutions of April 19 and 20, 1932,

Firmly determined to achieve a first decisive step involving substantial reduction of armaments on the basis of Article VIII of the Covenant of the League of Nations and as a natural consequence of the obligations resulting from the Briand-Kellogg pact,

Welcoming heartily the initiative taken by the President of the United States in formulating concrete proposals for the substantial reduction of armaments by the prohibition of certain methods of warfare, by the abolition of certain materials and by reductions varying in magnitude and amounting for certain armaments to a proportion of one-third,

Bearing in mind also the draft convention of the Preparatory Commission, the statements and proposals made to the conference by a number of delegations and the reports and resolutions of the various commissions of the conference,

Decided forthwith and unanimously guided by the general principles underlying President Hoover's declaration, 1. that substantial reduction of world armaments shall be effected to be applied by the general convention alike to land, naval and air armaments; 2. that a primary objective shall be to reduce the means of attack.

II.

Conclusions of the First Phase of the Conference

The conference, noting that an agreement has now been reached on a certain number of important points decides, without prejudice to more far reaching agreements hereafter, to record forthwith the following concrete measures of disarmament which should form part of the general convention to be concluded. The conference also decides to establish certain principles as a basis for further reductions of armaments and to determine the procedure necessary for the active prosecution of its work.

1. AIR FORCES.

The conference, deeply impressed with the danger overhanging civilization from the potential use of bombardment from the air in the event of a future conflict and determined to take all practicable measures to provide against this danger, records at this stage of its work the following conclusions:

1. Air attack against civilian population shall be absolutely prohibited.
2. The high contracting parties shall agree as between themselves that all

bombardment from the air shall be abolished subject to agreement with regard to measures to be adopted for the purpose of rendering effective the observance of this rule.

These measures should include the following:

A. There shall be effective limitation by number and restriction by characteristics of military aircraft.

B. Civil aircraft shall be submitted to regulation and full publicity. Further, civil aircraft not conforming to specific limitations shall be subjected to an international régime [except for certain regions where such a régime is not suitable] such as to prevent effectively the misuse of such civil aircraft.

2. LAND ARMAMENTS

A. Land Artillery.

1. All heavy land artillery of calibres between any maximum limit as determined in the succeeding paragraph and a lower limit to be defined shall be limited in number.

2. Limitation of the calibre of land artillery shall be fixed by the convention.

3. Subject to an effective method being established to prevent rapid transformation of guns on fixed mounting into mobile guns the different maxima for the calibre of land guns may be fixed as follows:

(a) A maximum limit for the calibre of coastal guns which shall not be less than the maximum calibre of naval guns.

(b) A maximum limit for the calibre of guns in a permanent frontier or fortress defensive system.

(c) A maximum limit for the calibre of mobile land guns other than guns employed for coastal defense.

B. Tanks

The maximum unit tonnage of tanks shall be limited.

3. CHEMICAL, BACTERIOLOGICAL AND INCENDIARY WARFARE.

Chemical, bacteriological and incendiary warfare shall be prohibited under the conditions unanimously recommended by the special committee.

SUPERVISION.

There shall be set up a permanent disarmament commission with a constitution of rights and duties generally as outlined in Part VI of the Draft Convention submitted by the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference with such extension of its powers as may be deemed by the conference necessary to enable the convention to be effectively applied.

III.

Preparation for the Second Phase of the Conference

The conference requests the bureau to continue its work during the period of adjournment of the general commission with a view to framing, with the collaboration if necessary of the steering committee, draft texts concerning the questions on which agreement has already been reached. Such texts will be communicated to all delegations as soon as they are drafted and then be submitted to the commission.

Points which call for detailed examination will be examined by the bureau or by the appropriate committees with the assistance of the governments concerned in order that definite conclusions may be reached as soon as the general commission meets again.

The questions which will form the subject of such examinations are the following:

1. EFFECTIVES

Strict limitation and real reduction of effectives shall be brought about.

For this purpose the conference invites the bureau to examine with the collaboration of such delegations as it considers necessary the proposal of President Hoover relating to effectives. These studies should take into consideration in the case of each country the actual conditions of defense and the number and character of its forces.

2. LIMITATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE EXPENDITURE.

A. The conference shall decide on the resumption of its labors, taking into account the special conditions of each State, what system of limitation and publicity of expenditure on national defense will provide the peoples with the best guarantee of alleviation of their financial burdens and will prevent the measures of qualitative and quantitative disarmament that are to be inserted in the convention from being neutralized by increases or improvements in authorized armaments.

B. With a view to the decisions to be taken under this head the Conference requests the committee on national defense expenditure and its subcommittee to continue and complete the work entrusted to it and submit their report as soon as possible. The Conference requests its bureau to draw up on the basis of this report a plan accomplishing the purpose aimed at and taking into consideration the special conditions of the various States.

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Table of Pay and Allowances For Services Under Economy Act

TABLE OF AMOUNTS DEDUCTED, (8-1/3%), FROM PAY OF OFFICERS, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 30, 1932.

Pay Period	Under 3 years	Over 3 years	Over 6 years	Over 9 years	Over 12 years	Over 15 years	Over 18 years	Over 21 years	Over 24 years	Over 27 years	Over 30 years
Maj. Gen. & comparable rank.	\$666.67	\$666.67	\$666.67	\$666.67	\$666.67	\$666.67	\$666.67	\$666.67	\$666.67	\$666.67	\$666.67
Brig. Gen. & comparable rank.	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56	55.56
6th	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
5th	41.67	41.67	41.67	41.67	41.67	41.67	41.67	41.67	41.67	41.67	41.67
4th	333.33	350.00	366.67	383.33	400.00	416.67	433.33	450.00	466.67	483.33	500.00
3rd	27.78	29.17	30.56	31.94	33.33	34.72	36.11	37.50	38.89	40.28	41.67
2nd	21.67	23.06	24.44	25.82	27.19	28.57	30.94	32.32	33.69	35.07	36.44
1st	16.67	17.50	18.33	19.17	20.00	20.83	21.67	22.50	23.33	24.17	25.00
	166.67	175.00	183.33	191.67	200.00	208.33	216.67	225.00	233.33	241.67	250.00
	13.89	14.58	15.28	15.97	16.67	17.36	18.06	18.75	19.44	20.14	20.83
	125.00	131.25									
	10.42	10.94									

RENTAL AND SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1933

Pay Period	RENTAL		30 day month		SUBSISTENCE		31 day month		28 day month	
	With dependents	No dependents								
General	\$108.00	\$72.00	\$31.20	\$15.60	\$32.24	\$16.12	\$29.12	\$14.56		
Maj. General	108.00	72.00	31.20	15.60	32.24	16.12	29.12	14.56		
Brig. Gen.	108.00	72.00	31.20	15.60	32.24	16.12	29.12	14.56		
6th	108.00	72.00	31.20	15.60	32.24	16.12	29.12	14.56		
5th	108.00	72.00	46.80	15.60	48.36	16.12	43.68	14.56		
4th	90.00	54.00	46.80	15.60	48.36	16.12	43.68	14.56		
3rd	72.00	54.00	31.20	15.60	32.24	16.12	29.12	14.56		
2nd	54.00	36.00	31.20	15.60	32.24	16.12	29.12	14.56		
1st	36.00	36.00	15.60	15.60	16.12	16.12	14.56	14.56		

Study Economy

(Continued from First Page)

In applying the furlough, deductions of pay will be made in accordance with the Comptroller's ruling, but the granting of leave will be handled by commanding officers as in the past. Both the War and Navy Departments turned down the five-day week proposal, although the Navy accepted it for its field services as far as civilian employees were concerned. Attention is called to the fact, at the War Department, that officers in applying for leave, should request the actual number of days they desire to be away, the number to include Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. The Finance officer should then "translate" this into working days, as required by the Comptroller for computing of the required furlough.

To aid in computing the furlough, officers are directed to note the amount of leave taken on their pay voucher in a memorandum issued by the Finance Office.

Following the ruling of the Comptroller that the graduation leave of West Point graduates was banned under the law, the War Department notified each graduate by telegram or cable that they had been on leave status without pay since July 1, and authorized them to report at the nearest post, or embassy if abroad, for temporary duty pending receipt of permanent assignment orders.

Reports that the Comptroller had ruled that if less than 15 days' leave taken during the latter half of the fiscal year 1932, the remaining time could be taken off with pay, caused something of a flurry one morning this week, only to have it later appear that the decision only applied to small group of employees in the Treasury Department.

In order to assure uniform interpretation of the Comptroller General's decision, the War Department is drafting a lengthy circular dealing with the questions involved. It is planned to issue these directions early next week.

Directions regarding travel by private automobile were issued this week by the Navy Department in the following ALNAV:

"Due to provisions Economy Act and pending more detailed instructions, officers authorized travel by commercial transportation desiring proceed by own automobile must obtain authority in advance from commanding officer for such

automobile travel. All commanding officers hereby authorized grant this authority provided date reporting for duty not postponed should travel by automobile involve delay beyond that contained in orders. Authority for further delay and travel by automobile must be obtained from Bunay or Commandant Marine Corps. Written authority must be given for such automobile travel and must state 'Reimbursement' will be made at not to exceed seven cents per mile and not to exceed cost to Government by common carrier by shortest usually traveled route. This travel by automobile is more economical and advantageous to the United States." This written authority should be attached to claim."

Army-Navy Construction

Fifteen million dollars for Army housing and ten million dollars for Navy shore construction was appropriated by Congress in the general unemployment relief bill passed July 16, the last day of the session. In addition, over seven million dollars in Air Corps technical construction was authorized in the measure.

President Hoover had not signed the bill late yesterday. He is expected to do so, however.

Although appropriated, the twenty-five million dollars service construction has a string on it. No further action of Congress is necessary in order for the Army and Navy to go ahead with building, but it is provided that "no part of the sum appropriated *** shall be expended if the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the President that the amount necessary for such expenditure is not available and cannot be obtained upon reasonable terms."

In consequence of this, the War and Navy Departments cannot yet go ahead with any of the badly needed construction projects. It is not expected however, that the limitation will nullify the appropriation. As originally drawn the restriction required that the Secretary of the Treasury certify that there was money in the Treasury before any project could be started. This was changed before the bill was passed so as to appropriate subject to the condition.

The Army housing projects so appropriated total, \$15,164,000, and are those contained in Section 1 of the James bill, H. R. 12358, the text of which was printed on page 956 of the June 4th issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The Air Corps construction, totaling \$7,436,000, which is merely authorized, are those contained in Section 2 of the James bill.

The relief bill, in appropriating \$10,000,000 for the Navy, subject, of course, to the above mentioned limitation, left it to the Navy Department to determine, from among projects already authorized or not needing authorization, what to build. A list of projects has been prepared by the Department but is withheld from publication until some authority to go ahead is given.

C. of S. Orders Economies

The following Circular signed by the Chief of Staff was sent July 19 to all Corps Area and Department Commanders and Chiefs of Arms and Services:

"The Congress, early in 1931 appropriated for support of the Army for fiscal year just completed, prescribed amounts which had been practically normal during several preceding years. It soon became apparent however that the Government income was falling off sharply, reflecting the depression which was enveloping the nation. Immediately orders were issued directing economies along every possible line throughout the military establishment. As a result large savings were made. Not only did this result in savings during the last fiscal year, but the same economies were reflected in building the new budget."

"The Army now enters a new fiscal year with funds available for its support reduced about \$55,000,000. Fortunately for the nation, the Army's man power has not been further reduced. This man power must be kept at the higher state of training and morale, and all must be accomplished at lower average cost per officer and man, regardless of difficulties involved. I am convinced that this will be done not only with good measure, but in fine loyal spirit, and cheerful cooperation with all agencies in practicing and affecting economies, to the end that the Army may contribute its full share to the efforts being made to restore normal conditions. Commanding officers throughout the service will give this question continuing study and attention. Every project arising within their respective jurisdictions will be analyzed to determine that it is a necessary activity and that it is administered in full spirit of this letter. Order, economy and thrift in the handling of Government funds and Government property will be emphasized in order that the Army may not only function efficiently under decreased allowances but that it may bring about additional savings wherever possible to the Treasury of the United States."

(Signed) DOUGLAS MACARTHUR,
General, Chief of Staff.
By direction of the Secretary of War.

Transportation of Autos

Section 200 of the Act of June 30, 1932, prohibits any payment from appropriated funds for transportation of an officer's auto other than specifically permitted by the War and Navy Departments, notwithstanding that transportation may have been started before that date, the Comptroller ruled.



When D. K. Attacks Your Teeth

There's no use throwing up any breastworks or digging trenches for defensive measures when D. K. (decay) starts the offensive. These germs dig in, and once in—the chances are that the tooth is done for. The time for protective measures is before the attack.

Get a tube of Forhan's, the scientific dentifrice. Brush your teeth and massage your gums with it regularly. Give D. K. no opportunity to dig in. Forhan's will impart that clean healthy mouth-feeling you like. It will protect your teeth and gums.

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY

West Point Candidates

The following-named candidates have been designated for the March 7, 1933, entrance examination with a view to admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, on July 1, 1933:

Georgia—3rd District—Harold Brown, Cordele.

New York—21st District—Joseph Daniel Riley, New York City.

North Carolina—2nd District—William Kemp Martin, Warrenton.

Utah—2nd District—Charles Boes Hines, Salt Lake City; Arthur Lloyd Thomas, 3d, 1st alt., Salt Lake City; Keith Weisley, 2d alt., Salt Lake City.

United States at Large

Carl Ballinger, Jr., care of Maj. C. J. Ballinger, USA-Ret, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Robert Elenius Berg, care of Capt. Elenius Berg, QMC, Scott Field, Ill.

Roland Wallace Boughton, Jr., San Diego, Calif.

James Samuel Brierley, care of Warrant Officer James Brierley, USA-Ret, Beverly, N. J.

William Brackett, McClellan Chase, Milwaukee, Wis.

George Matilda Griswold, care of Maj. Oscar W. Griswold, Fort Benning, Ga.

John Powers Connor, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Davis Philoon Harding, care of Maj. E. F. Harding, Inf., The Infantry School.

Armstrong Harmon, care of Mrs. Harry K. Harmon, Hostess House, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Kent Harris, Pacific Grove, California, William Milligan Herron, Bethesda, Md.

Harry Bert Ireland, care of Lt. Col. Mark L. Ireland, QMC, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Edwin Auger Leisenring, San Francisco, California.

William A. Lawrence, care of 1st Sgt. A. M. Lawrence, USA, West Point, N. Y.

Frederick G. Lawton, II, Mobile Ala.

William M. Martin, Jr., San Pedro, California.

Justin McCarthy Miller, Jr., care of Lt. Comdr. J. McC. Miller, USN, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Robert Davis Offer, Minneapolis, Minn.

Theodore Ross Milton, Washington, D. C.

Lennart Frederick Ostrom, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles A. Pfeffer, Jr., care of Maj. Chas. A. Pfeffer, MC, Fitzsimons General Hosp., Colo.

Thomas Holliday Hicks, IV, care of Col. G. I. Hicks, AGD, Ninth Corps Area, San Francisco, California.

Donald Alexander Young, Santa Ana, California.

Claire E. Hutchin, Jr., care of Capt. C. E. Hutchin, Inf., Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

Norman Pickett, care of Maj. Clyde Pickett, Cav. Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

James H. Reeves, Jr., care of Brig. Gen. J. H. Reeves, USA, Presidio of San Francisco.

Hugh Raynor Rimmer, San Francisco, California.

Rafael A. Segarra, care of Lt. A. Segarra, 65th Inf., San Juan, P. R.

Howard N. Smalley, Rochester, N. Y.

Alexander D. Surles, Jr., care of Maj. A. D. Surles, Fort Myer, Virginia.

Henry C. Smithier, Jr., Washington, D. C.

Charles Young Thomas, care of Master Sgt. Benj. F. Thomas, USA, Camp S. D. Little, Nogales, Arizona.

Carol Wise Vrooman, care of Master Sgt. Ralph C. Vrooman, USA, San Antonio, Texas.

Frederick Starr Wright, Jr., care of Lt. Col. F. S. Wright, MC, Schofield Barracks, T. H.

Henry Terrell, Los Angeles, California.

James Nixon Peale, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.

Edwin Uriah Owings Waters, Jr., care of Capt. Edwin U. O. Waters, Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

Perry C. Ragan, Jr., Pvt. Hdqrs. Btry., 51st CA, Fort Monroe, Va.

Kenneth Mackenzie, care of Chap. F. P. Mackenzie, USA, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

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Thomas Reed Ferguson, Jr., Kirkwood, Pa.
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Walter V. Gallagher, Los Angeles, Calif.

James King, Quitman, Georgia.

Robert Clifton Orser, New York, N. Y.

Theodore D. Ravenel, Columbia, S. C.

John E. Rogers, Christiana, Pa.

Thomas Shultz Rogers, Christiana, Pa.

Robert Pierpont Eagle Roberts, San Antonio, Texas.

Shirley M. Rorick, Fairfield, Iowa.

Stanley Roth Tillicum, Washington.

Frederick Vernon Thrall, San Francisco, Calif.

Morris Hancock Tindall, Germantown, Pa.

Earl Curlett Davis, Stonehurst, Upper Darby, Pa.

Benjamin Walter Alhowik, Ipswich, Mass.

James End Bowers, Charlotte, N. C.

Roger William Brown, West Easton, Pa.

Emil Fromberg, Jr., Swisvale, Pa.

Samuel S. Goldstone, San Francisco, Calif.

Paul B. Huntsinger, Munce, Indiana.

William Joseph McGrath, Kansas City, Kansas.

Thomas Mahoney, Los Angeles, California.

James Joseph Oulshick, Tamaqua, Pa.

James M. Russell, Birmingham, Alabama.

Himey J. Snader, San Francisco, Calif.

Harold J. Teed, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

John Turner Bedford, Ada, Oklahoma.

New Air Fields in California

Two new Army Air Corps stations are making their appearance on the West Coast in the San Francisco bay region. They are Hamilton Field, the new flying field in Marin County and Benton Field, the new supply and repair depot at Alameda to serve West Coast activities.

Provisions are now being made at Hamilton Field for one squadron at the field; contracts having been let June 20 for the construction of a 200-man barracks, warehouse, shop, radio building, one large hanger and several officers and non-commissioned officers' quarters.

The field was named after 1st Lt. Lloyd Andrews Hamilton, killed in action near Lagnicourt, France, on Aug. 26, 1918. From June 21 (even before his official recognition as a pilot) until his death, two months later, Lieutenant Hamilton gained nine official aerial victories while serving with the 17th Aero Squadron, and was awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross and the British Distinguished Flying Cross.

Benton Field, at Alameda, will be the home of a supply and repair depot which will serve Air Corps activities on the West Coast and in the United States' possessions in the Pacific. The fill of the site is under way and the railroad spur into the field is almost completed.

This field was named after a native son, the late 1st Lt. John W. Benton, who was born at Manton, Calif., Nov. 27, 1896. During the World War he entered the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps serving at air field in this country until the war ended. He was appointed second Lieutenant in the Regular Army Air Service in 1920. He was a member of the Pan-American Good Will Flight when he met his death in an aerial collision at Buenos Aires Feb. 26, 1927, receiving the posthumous award of the Distinguished Flying Cross for his part in this flight.

Army Transport Sailings

Chateau Thierry—Arrive San Juan, July 23; leave July 23, arrive New York, July 27; leave Sept. 2, arrive San Juan, Sept. 6; leave Sept. 7, arrive Cristobal, Sept. 10.

St. Mihiel—Arrive San Francisco, July 25; leave Sept. 10, arrive Corinto, Sept. 18; leave Sept. 18, arrive Cristobal, Sept. 20; leave Sept. 21, arrive New York Sept. 27.

U. S. Grant—Leave New York, July 27, arrive Cristobal, Aug. 2; leave Aug. 3, arrive Corinto, Aug. 5; leave Aug. 5, arrive San Francisco, Aug. 13; leave Aug. 17, arrive Honolulu, Aug. 23; leave Aug. 27, arrive San Francisco, Sept. 2.

Republic—Arrive Honolulu, July 23; leave July 24, arrive San Francisco, July 30; leave Aug. 3, arrive Cristobal, Aug. 13; leave Aug. 14, arrive New York, Aug. 20.

Sectional Rifle Matches

Corps Area Commanders have been sent letters of instruction from the War Department as follows:

"In view of the fact that the Congress made no appropriation for the National Matches to be held during the fiscal year 1933, the National Rifle Association has requested the War Department's approval for holding of such sectional or Corps Area rifle matches as can be organized by the National Rifle Association or its affiliated organizations."

"The War Department is in accord with the proposed plan and desires that you cooperate in whatever way you can with the understanding that such cooperation must be without any expense to the Federal Government and without interference with your training program."

Awarded Safety Medals

Fort Hancock, N. J.—For driving one year without an accident, ten soldier chauffeurs of the First Motor Repair Section, U. S. Army, were decorated with the National Safety Council's No-Accident Driver's Medal at parade ground ceremonies at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., July 15.

At a review of troops of the Fifty-Second Coast Artillery Regiment, Railayway, Col. Jacob C. Johnson, Commanding Officer, Harbor Defense of Sandy Hook, pinned the medals on the ten soldiers.

They are: Technical Sgt. Walter G. Osborn, Pvt. John J. Roach, Pfc. Edward Q. Baldwin, Pvt. Peter Mitchell, Pfc. Alexander A. Ludwowski, Pfc. Gus Lacovitch, Pvt. Leo A. Hughes, Pfc. Charles F. Wright, Pfc. Howard R. Johnson and Pfc. Earl H. Painter.

The 1st Motor Repair Section is the first organization of the Army to join the National Safety Council.

General Embick Assigned

Philippine Department orders received this week announce the assignment of Brig. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, USA, to command the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, with station at Ft. Mills.

Brig. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, USA, who has been in command of the Harbor Defenses, was assigned duty at Department Headquarters.

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Army Promotion

(Continued from First Page)

officers, as attempted by Representative Collins in the Army Appropriation bill this year, he said. Representative McSwain, together with a number of other Democrats on the House Military Affairs Committee supported the Collins movement. He was the author of the amendment written into the officer reduction provision which would have required that the officers to be retired be selected on the basis of efficiency records rather than because of age.

Mr. McSwain was undecided as to whether his bill would include provision for a separate Air Corps promotion list. Though not personally an advocate of this proposal, several members of the Military Affairs Committee are expected to insist upon it being included in any bill reported by the committee.

In spite of the fact that the McSwain bill will carry promotion only for emergency officers, there are indications that next session Congress will give serious thought to general promotion legislation for the Army. Of course, economic conditions must improve considerably before a personnel bill entailing additional expenditure could be passed, but the question will be far from a dead one next session.

This was evident during the debate on the officer reduction controversy. Many members voted for the cut under the mistaken idea that the retirement of the officers would stimulate promotion as well as save money, for proponents of the curtailment used this plea in their effort to put their plan across. The net result was to focus attention upon the promotion situation, with all hands, at that moment at least, arguing that something should be done to stimulate promotion.

Confirmations

The Senate on July 15 confirmed the following Army nominations:

Appointments, by Transfer

To Field Artillery—Sec. Lt. John Kauffman Bryan, Inf., with rank from June 13, 1929.

To Air Corps—Sec. Lt. Russell Alger Wilson, Sig. Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 9, 1928.

Promotions

To be 1st Lt.—William Preston Grace, Jr., Inf., from July 9, 1932.

To be Lt. Col.—Luther Raymond Pouset, MC., from July 8, 1932.

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War Department

Washington, D. C.

This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

Martin, of Oregon, and the Tammany Group led by Representative Cullen, for the defeat of the officer cut, but the credit therefore is widespread, and the Congressman mentioned share in it. What is especially gratifying is that National Defense is not a partisan issue. It is, in fact, non-political, and the fact that men vote for or vote against it has nothing to do with their party affiliations. The country is safe so long as individual conviction and not political consideration determines the attitude of each Senator and each Representative.

Representative Collins has hit me squarely between the eyes. He even has gone so far as to threaten a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than three years or both. Under "extension of remarks" supposed to have been delivered on June 22, and actually published in the Congressional Record of July 15, he publishes an address in which he quotes my suggestion that contributions be made to the campaign fund of Capt. Robert Henderson, retired, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from Long Beach, Calif. He also cites the case of a Reserve Officer circularizing candidates in an unnamed State "to ascertain their position with respect to continuing to provide in the measure advocated by the War Department for the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army and each of the civilian components thereof." Mr. Collins further states that "if the practice be continued, I am sure there will be no difficulty in having an investigation made at a more appropriate time for the purpose of ascertaining the names of those who have so proceeded without the pale of the law." And finally: "The instances I have cited are nothing more nor less than efforts to militarize the legislative branch of the Government; another case of organized minorities trying to dominate. Such tactics should be resented by every man on this floor who essays to be a Representative of his entire constituency."

So, friends in the Service, you cannot adopt my suggestion to make contributions to Capt. Henderson's campaign fund. Interestingly enough, at the moment Mr. Collins was preparing his little admonition. I received a letter from Capt. Henderson thanking me for the suggestion, but pointing out that he can not accept contributions from the Army or Navy. So you see Mr. Collins, Capt. Henderson was even faster on the job than you, and I alone am left to bear the brunt of your legal displeasure.

Speaking of campaign funds, Mr. Collins, who contributes to yours? Will you make public a list of those who have volunteered subscriptions or whom you have solicited for each of your campaigns, for Attorney General of Mississippi, for Governor of Mississippi, and for Congress? Are there any pacifists in the list? And if so, or if they have labored in your behalf, which, of course, entailed expenditure, isn't it just as improper to receive their support as it would be for an underpaid retired naval officer to receive similar support from the men with whom all his life he has been associated? And one other question, Mr. Collins: In what manner have you repaid the obligations you have incurred? Surely you were not so ungrateful as to fail to square accounts. So in any investigation you contemplate may I not suggest that you be frank and open and make public in detail the financial operations of your own campaigns, and how you have dealt with those connected with them.

In connection with the announcement that the expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year were \$94,804,108 under the budget estimates, it is interesting to call attention to the contribution to this saving made by the Army and the Navy. The decrease for the War Department was stated as \$16,936,989 and for the Navy \$21,295,267, a total of \$38,232,256. It speaks well for the economies practiced under the direction of the Secretaries of War and Navy that 40 per cent of the total decrease in government expenditures came from the

Services. Those who talk about military and naval extravagance would do well to ponder this substantial achievement.

Our own Major General Smedley A. Butler, alas, on the retired list, has announced he will not be the candidate of the Prohibition Party for Senator from Pennsylvania. Simultaneously with this announcement, he addressed the members of the Bonus Expeditionary Force and, interlarding numerous "dams" and "hells," urged the men to stay in Washington until they got their bonus legislation. It occurs to me that the authorities in the National Capital have enough worries without having General Butler adding to them. The General does not live in Washington, and, therefore, has no concern about the health of the city. I fear his desire for publicity overshadows even his regard for the public welfare.

Secretary Hurley seized upon the opportunity afforded by the convention of Ohio republicans to denounce the statement in the National Democratic platform that the cost of national Defense is fast approaching a billion dollars. He stated that instead of anything like this sum, the cost of this necessity for the Republic would be during the present fiscal year only \$600,000,000. "That, de-claimed the Secretary, "is a mere 40 per cent or \$400,000,000 less than the misleading figures given in the Democratic platform. Just 40 per cent wrong; that's about as close to the truth as you would expect democrats to get." Here is another sentence that contains sound sense:

"The first necessity of our Government is the maintenance of a Navy so efficient and strong that, in conjunction with our Army, no enemy may ever invade our country."

National Defense Cuts

In their usual end-of-the-session statements relative to appropriations made, Senator Jones, of Washington, and Representative Byrns, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Appropriations Committees of the respective Houses, sum up the departmental appropriations. Both agree that there have been drastic reductions, but Mr. Byrns points out that expenditures for four years increased from \$3,848,463,189.63 in 1929 to \$5,006,590,307.07 for 1932, and the public debts increased from \$16,931,088,484.10 in 1929 to \$19,487,002,444.13. Mr. Byrns claims that the cut under the budget estimates for the present fiscal year aggregated \$334,294,044.18. Senator Jones agrees with this latter figure, and also that the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30 next are \$3,886,192,479.24 as against \$5,026,046,098.18 for the fiscal year 1932, a reduction of \$1,139,535,618.94.

The decrease in appropriations for the War Department, military activities, are given by both Chairmen as \$49,748,593.32, and for the Navy, \$41,206,285.56, a total of \$90,954,858.88. The following sums up the cuts in National Defense:

Appropriations 1932	Estimates 1933	Appropriations 1933
Navy \$260,111,406.56	\$341,077,450.00	\$318,906,141.00
Army 340,324,517.32	301,030,642.00	298,575,924.00
Total, National Defense \$700,435,923.88	\$642,708,092.00	\$609,482,065.00

In fairness to Congress, it must be said that the percentage of cuts suffered by other executive Departments was even greater in some instances than that sustained by the Army and Navy. The authorities at the War and Navy Departments deprecate the losses, but point out that the actual necessities can be provided for, especially under the provision of law which permits the transfer of a percentage of funds from one appropriation to another.

Representative French, of Idaho, in the Congressional Record of July 15, presents a study of the "mounting cost of Government." For some reason he compares the expenditures of 1891 with those of 1913 and 1931, calling attention to the appropriations of only \$65,592,387 for 1891 as against \$703,531,180 in 1931. He doubts whether if the United States had been prepared in 1913 it would not

have entered the war and he strongly favors disarmament. He continues:

"There is no way that we can reduce markedly the cost of maintaining the Army and Navy of the United States unless we reduce the man power of both and unless we reduce the outstanding items of matériel. Insistent demand is made for the increase of both branches of our national defense. In part, these demands are made by devoted men and women who are discouraged with proposals for international understandings, who have faith in the altruism and unselfish motives of the people of the United States, and who believe that through the mailed fist the United States, regardless of the attitude of other nations, can be a factor for world peace.

"Again, in part, these demands are made by selfish groups; by fabricators of ships, munitions, and other military needs; by centers where large pay rolls exist that have to do with fabrication; by officers who, in spite of their intense loyalty and devotion to their country, are blinded oftentimes, in my judgment, by their profession and who in their enthusiasm are led to urge greater and ever greater establishments; and by national reserve groups throughout the United States in both the Army and the Navy who see safety in the ever-expanding powers and personnel of their establishments.

"There can be no justification for the broad charge that those who urge moderation in military and naval programs are motivated by any purpose other than the highest well-being of our country. A fine sense of economy is not inconsistent with highest patriotism.

"What I have said with regard to reduction of compensation of civilian personnel applies also to personnel under the heading 'National defense.' Civilian personnel employed in national-defense activities should be upon precise parity with civilian personnel employed elsewhere.

"In the matter of compensation of officers and enlisted personnel a different feature is encountered. Officers are educated largely at the expense of the Government, and during their career they are given training and post-graduate courses somewhat analogous to post-graduate work of the civilian professional man. The civilian professional man pays for his post-graduate course, and if he is connected with an educational institution his pay frequently is reduced one-half or more during his sabbatical leave. The Army or naval officer not only continues to receive his full pay and allowances but his course itself is financed by the Federal Government.

"Retirement pay is more generous by several hundred per cent than retirement pay in civil-service positions. Permanency of commission and the perquisites that go with officer rank in the Army and Navy and marine establishments are factors that must not be overlooked. Organized essentially for national defense, happily the officers of the defense service are on a peace-time basis of living at most times, and so will want to share whatever temporary or permanent reductions in compensation may be necessary for civilian employees.

"Enlisted personnel have never been paid the equivalent of their earning capacity in civil life; on the other hand, the military and naval service for enlisted men offers inviting careers on account of the fact that there is constant opportunity for training in lines in which, under normal conditions, there is fine demand upon retirement. To the pay and to the opportunity for training to which I have referred must also be added hospitalization, pensions, and care in soldiers' and sailors' homes, and after sufficient longevity, retirement pay. The pay of enlisted men is far greater actually and relatively than is the pay of enlisted men of foreign countries."

Geneva Conference

(Continued from Page 1086)

3. TRADE IN AND MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.

The bureau will set up a special committee to submit proposals to the Conference immediately on the resumption of its work in regard to the regulations to be applied to the trade in and private manufacture of arms and implements of war.

4. NAVAL ARMAMENTS

As regards proposals made by President Hoover and other related proposals concerning naval armaments, the Conference invites the powers parties to the naval treaties of Washington and London, which have already produced important results, to confer together and report to the general commission if possible before the resumption of its work as to further measures of naval reduction which might be feasible as part of the general program of disarmament.

The Conference further invites the naval powers other than the powers parties to the above treaties to make arrangements for determining the degree of naval limitation they are prepared to accept in view of the Washington and London treaties and the general program of disarmament envisaged in the present resolution.

The bureau will be kept informed of the progress of these negotiations which will be its duty to coordinate within the framework of the general convention in preparation for the comprehensive decisions of the general commission.

5. VIOLATIONS

Rules of international law shall be formulated in connection with the provisions relating to prohibition of the use of chemical, bacteriological and incendiary weapons and bombing from the air, and shall be supplemented by special measures dealing with infringement of these provisions.

6. FUTURE CONFERENCE PROCEDURE

Pending resumption of the meeting of the general commission, the bureau will keep the delegations informed of the progress of its work.

It will be for the bureau to fix the date for the next meeting of the general commission with a month's notice. The meeting of the general commission shall take place not later than four months after the resumption of the work of the bureau which will meet during the week beginning September 19, 1932.

IV.**General Provisions**

The present resolution in no way pre-judges the attitude of the conference toward any more comprehensive measures of disarmament or toward the political proposals submitted by the various delegations.

V.**Armaments Truce**

In order to insure that pending resumption of the meetings of the general commission and during the second phase of its work no steps shall be initiated by any power which might prejudice the preparation of the general disarmament convention, the conference decides to recommend to the governments to renew for a period of four months from Nov. 1, 1932, the truce provided for by the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 29, 1931.

Mileage for Midshipmen

As midshipmen appointed to the Naval Academy are not "officers of the services mentioned in the Pay Act of 1922" payment to them of mileage at rate of 5 cents per mile is authorized for travel while proceeding from their homes to the Naval Academy for examination and appointment, the Comptroller General ruled.

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THE U. S. NAVY

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Akron's Planes Operate

The airplanes of the USS Akron, operating during the airship's cruise along the Atlantic coast, July 14, made 104 hook-ons while the six pilots of the detachment took turns hooking on and releasing the training planes. This was the first operation as a complete unit of the Akron's heavier-than-air detachment, and Lt. D. W. Harrigan, USN, commanding the unit, with Lt. H. L. Young, USN, put the new pilots through a strenuous day's work, as the airship made a twenty-four hour flight testing the water recovery gear.

The four pilots who recently reported for duty with the heavier-than-air unit of the Akron are:

Lt. F. M. Trapnell, USN, formerly of the Flight Test Section, Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C.

Lt. (jg) F. N. Kivette, USN, formerly on duty at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) H. B. Miller, USN, formerly on duty at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) R. W. Larson, USN, formerly on duty at Pensacola, Fla.

Celebrate Bastile Day

The United States Frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," was the scene of a colorful meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Washington—Bastile Day, July 14. The regular meeting of the club on this date was dedicated to France.

The French Ambassador, Mr. Paul Claudel, the Secretary of the Navy Mr. Charles Francis Adams, and Rear Admirals H. V. Butler, USN, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and Thomas O. Hart, Annapolis, Md., Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, were present. The meeting was arranged by Edwin F. Hill, President of the Washington Kiwanis Club and Commander Louis J. Gulliver, commanding the U. S. Constitution.

"Friendship for France" was the subject of an inspiring talk made by Rev. Dr. John C. Palmer of the Kiwanis Club.

Toasts to the President of the United States and His Excellency, the President of the French Republic, were given in ice tea. Short talks were made by the Ambassador and the Secretary of the Navy. Commander Gulliver welcomed the visitors aboard ship and Rear Admiral Butler to the Navy Yard.

Navy Sends Condolences

Admiral William V. Pratt, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, at the suggestion of Comdr. J. H. Ingram, USN, sent the following message of condolence to the Naval Attaché at London upon the death of Lady Beatty:

"Extend deepest sympathy to Admiral Beatty from Admiral Rodman and officers and men of the Sixth Battle Squadron."

The Sixth Battle Squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman USN, and consisting of the U. S. battleships New York, Texas, Wyoming, Florida and Utah, served with the British Grand Fleet during the World War. Admiral Lord Beatty was in command.

Comdr. J. H. Ingram, USN, now on duty in the Navy Department, served with Admiral Rodman as Flag Lieutenant and Assistant Chief of Staff.

Reserve Air Unit Trains

On July 11, the Reserve Aviation Unit stationed at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., began their annual 15-day active training duty at Cape May, New Jersey. Intensive training, including bombing, gunnery and tactical flying, will be carried on until July 23.

The Anacostia Unit, Squadron VN6R, composed of 10 officers and 8 enlisted men, is commanded by Lt. Comdr. Edward Rounds, USNR. Lt. (jg) M. M. Cloukey, USNR, is the Active Duty Officer attached to the unit and will be in charge of the operation of aircraft and its maintenance. Operations will be carried out in three training planes, Curtiss "Fledglings," and three observation 02C-1's, Curtiss "Helldivers."

Naval Aviation Training

During the past fiscal year, one hundred and seventy officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps have qualified as naval aviators (heavier-than-air) at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, and eight officers and twenty-four enlisted men of the Navy qualified as naval aviators (lighter-than-air) at the Naval Station Lakehurst, N. J.

Two hundred and forty-eight members of the naval service were ordered to Pensacola Naval Air Station, during 1931-1932 for training and 52 per cent of that number completed the course of instruction and have been assigned to duty with naval aviation. During that period, one officer qualified as naval observer and four medical officers of the Navy completed the course in Aviation Medicine.

Ten officers will complete their training in lighter-than-air at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., this month.

On July 1, one hundred and forty officers and men were under instruction in aviation at Pensacola, and at the present time no orders for additional students are being issued.

Bandit Fighting Continues

Lt. Col. Calvin B. Matthews, USMC, commanding the Nicaraguan National Guard Detachment, has reported to the Department that Lt. Joseph M. Broderick (Corporal, USMC), with the Condega patrol, had a contact with a large bandit group led by Chiefs Olivas and Padilla at 9 A. M. July 15th near Tular, between Estell and Condega in Estell province. Bandit casualties, one known killed and six wounded. Three of the Guardia patrol were wounded. After fighting for twenty minutes, the bandits fled in all directions, and the Guardia captured a small quantity of ammunition, twenty-five animals, clothing and correspondence.

Colonel Matthews also has reported that a guardia patrol under command of Lt. Isidro Sandino and Lt. Orlando Lopez, Nicaraguan Guardia officers, with 26 enlisted men were ambushed at 7 A. M. on July 14th, near Pavona, in the western Jinotega Province, by a bandit group estimated between 200 and 280 men led by Carlos Salgado and Roberto. The contact lasted one and a half hours, when the bandit line was rushed and the bandits dispersed in all directions.

Bandit casualties, twelve known dead, including one of the leaders, Roberto, and there were indications that many were wounded. Guardia casualties were one killed and four wounded, including Lieutenant Lopez. The Guardia captured a small amount of ammunition and correspondence.

History of "Old Ironsides"

The Navy Department has published in booklet form a brief account of the history of the United States Frigate Constitution together with data for model builders.

This information has been compiled by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and includes an account of the material used in the original building of the ship, a summary of her activities from her first cruise in 1798 to 1932, and a description of her restoration at the Boston Navy Yard.

Tables showing the size of masts and spars, the battery of the frigate at various times, and tables of offsets, are included in the booklet.

As an aid to model builders, a short bibliography has been included in the publication for further reading and research on the historic vessel and ten plates and showing drawings to scale, which include sheer, half breadth and body plans, general arrangement of the gun deck, and spar and rigging plan.

This publication entitled "United States Frigate Constitution" is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Synopsis of Economy Decision

The Comptroller General has issued the following synopsis of his decision of July 14, as to the effect of the Economy Act on the military services: (the full text of this decision was published in the *Army and Navy Journal* last week).

A-43204. (S) Economy Act—Application to the military personnel.

"Unless specifically exempted, all commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and other services mentioned in the Pay Readjustment Act of June 10, 1922, come within the provisions of section 101(b) of the act of June 30, 1932, Public No. 212, requiring a 30-day legislative furlough without pay during the fiscal year 1933 and those exempted whose rate of pay is more than \$1,000 per annum are subject to a reduction in compensation of 8 1/3 per cent.

"Section 103 of the act of June 30, 1932, Public No. 212, suspends during the fiscal year 1933 all rights of the military personnel, except enlisted men, to receive leave of absence with pay other than absences due to sickness, including 'ordinary leave' and 'leave on half pay,' notwithstanding such leave may have accrued prior to July 1, 1932.

"If a year of service is less than 12 months due to conditions over which the officers and employees have no control, such as the length of the school year or term of court heretofore established and not generally susceptible to change by administrative action, the remainder of the period of the year when no service may be performed is not 'annual leave of absence' within the meaning of section 103 of the act of June 30, 1932, Public No. 212. Therefore, said act does not affect absence of the superintendent, United States Military Academy, for period of suspension of ordinary academic duties; absence of professors, assistant professors, instructors, and other officers of the Military Academy during suspension of ordinary academic duties; absence of cadets of the Military Academy during the summer months and at Christmas when authorized; absence of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy and cadets at the Coast Guard Academy for periods of suspension of academic duties, and absence of officers on duty exclusively as instructors at the service schools during the suspension of their school duties. Leave of absence with pay for such personnel during periods of the year when service is required, would be prohibited, and their pay is subject to the percentage reductions required in section 105(d) of the Economy Act. Graduation leave of cadets at the Military Academy after being commissioned second lieutenants is 'annual leave' and rights thereto are suspended during the fiscal year 1933.

"The absence of civil officers and employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia who are members of the National Guard or reserves, not exceeding 15 calendar days in any one calendar year for purposes of training or military duty, is not 'annual leave' the rights to which are suspended during the fiscal year 1933.

"All leave of absence necessarily granted for the convenience of the Government to Army officers about to be retired, except officers retired for physical disability by action of an Army retiring board, must be without pay.

"Application of the legislative furlough of 30 calendar days required under section 101(b) of the act of June 30, 1932, Public No. 212, to officers on foreign duty or on board ship, is an administrative problem and if impracticable of application to them, their pay is subject to the percentage reduction required by section 105(d) of the act.

"Contract surgeons of the Army are not exempted from the operation of the Economy Act.

"During the fiscal year 1933, a brigadier general or officer of corresponding rank, whose total pay and allowances are limited to \$7,500 per annum by section 8

of the Pay Readjustment Act of June 10, 1922, would be entitled to receive during one calendar month's legislative furlough without pay, under the terms of section 101(b) of the act of June 30, 1932, Public No. 212, only that portion of the rate of \$7,500 per annum which represents allowances.

"Sections 206(a), 207, 208, 209, 210 and 203 of the Economy Act renderoperative section 3 of the Navy Appropriation Act of June 30, 1932, Public No. 216, as well as all laws governing payment of mileage and travel allowance, whether by air or otherwise, except the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 and the act of February 14, 1931, 46 Stat. 1103, authorizing reimbursement on a mileage basis for use of privately-owned automobiles on official business, and limit reimbursement of travel allowance of officers of the services mentioned in the Pay Readjustment Act of 1922 to amounts as prescribed by those statutes and administrative regulations issued pursuant thereto.

"In the application of section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932, Public No. 212, limiting the combined rate of compensation in the civilian position and retired pay for or on account of commission service to \$3,000 per annum, retired pay of enlisted men on account of commission service under the terms of the act of June 6, 1924, 43 Stat. 472, should not be reduced below that which they would have received had they only enlisted service.

"The purpose of section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932, Public No. 212, is to limit the combined rate of compensation in the civilian office or position and retired pay for or on account of commission service to \$3,000 per annum, and the loss sustained in the civilian office or position by operation of the 5-day week, legislative furlough, or percentage reduction, may be made up by payment of retired pay not in excess of the combined rate of \$3,000 per annum to the extent that retired pay as reduced by section 106 of the statute is available for that purpose.

"Automatic increases of pay of enlisted men on account of promotion and length of service are not prohibited during the fiscal year 1933 by the provisions of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1932, Public No. 212."

Flight Surgeons

The following ALNAV, regarding flying of Navy flight surgeons, was issued this week:

"Except in cases of real emergency to relieve human suffering when other sources of relief are not available, flight surgeons and other medical officers will not be required to make aerial flights. For each case requiring flight in emergency commanding officers will issue written orders forwarding copies to bureau navigation with complete statement of the nature of the emergency and the absence of other source of relief.

Navy Transport Sailings

Chamont—Arrive San Francisco July 25; leave Aug. 4, arrive San Pedro Aug. 5; leave Aug. 6, arrive San Diego Aug. 7; leave Aug. 8, arrive Corinto Aug. 14; leave Aug. 14, arrive Canal Zone Aug. 16; leave Aug. 18, arrive Port au Prince Aug. 21; leave Aug. 21, arrive Hampton Roads Aug. 24; leave Aug. 26, arrive Boston Aug. 28.

Henderson—Arrive San Diego July 26; leave July 27, arrive San Pedro July 28; leave July 29, arrive San Francisco July 30; leave Aug. 11, arrive Honolulu Aug. 19; leave Aug. 20, arrive Guam Sept. 2; leave Sept. 3, arrive Manila Sept. 9; leave Sept. 10, arrive Guam Oct. 16; leave Oct. 17, arrive Honolulu Oct. 28; leave Oct. 29, arrive San Francisco Nov. 7.

Kittery—Arrive Guantanamo July 25; leave July 26, arrive Port au Prince July 27; leave July 28, arrive Cape Hatteras July 29; leave July 30, arrive Hampton Roads Aug. 4.

Corps Area Orders

FIRST CORPS AREA—Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, Comdr.; Col. W. S. Grant, C. of S., Boston, Mass.

Maj. T. W. Doyle, Inf., assigned to duty as instructor, 104th Inf., Mass. NG, station at State Armory, Springfield, Mass.

2nd Lt. A. M. Wright, Jr., SC, attached to office of C. A. Signal Officer for temporary duty.

Capt. C. W. Ford, AC, Kelly Fld., Tex., attached to C. A. Air Office for temporary duty.

SECOND CORPS AREA—Maj. Gen. D. E. Nolan, Comdr.; Col. W. R. Naylor, C. of S., Governors Island, N. Y.

Maj. D. W. Cairns, MC, proceed June 30 from Ft. DuPont, Del., to Camp Dix, N. J., for attachment to 1st Engrs.

Maj. J. P. D. Shiebler, AG-Res., assigned to duty as Asst. C. A. Adjutant General, 2nd C. A.

The following placed on detached service for purpose of participating in 1932 Olympic Games: 2nd Lt. G. W. Lermond, 16th Inf., and 2nd Lt. G. M. Heiss, 16th Inf.

THIRD CORPS AREA—Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, Comdr.; Col. C. M. Bundel, C. of S., Baltimore, Md.

Capt. C. H. McNair, Inf., from Reading, Pa., to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., for temporary duty in connection with training of OR, Aug. 1-20.

Maj. J. LeT. Lancaster, Inf., from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., for temporary duty in connection with training of OR, July 17-30.

Maj. J. W. Leonard, Inf., Pa. Mil. College, 14 days, July 25, leave of absence.

1st Lt. G. P. Harrison, FA, detailed as defense counsel of General Court Martial to meet Ft. Bragg, N. C., vice 1st Lt. William Turnbull, AC, relieved.

Capt. R. C. Hamilton, Inf., from treatment at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., July 9.

Maj. B. C. Dunn, CE, Jacksonville, Fla., detailed OR duty, 4th C. A., in addition to other duties, assigned as Instructor 448th, 449th, 450th and 529th Engr. Separate Bns.

FIFTH CORPS AREA—Maj. Gen. H. A. Drum, Comdr.; Col. W. C. Sweeney, C. of S., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Maj. R. B. Bretz, MC, now at station hospital, Ft. Knox, Ky., to Washington, D. C., report Walter Reed General Hospital for further treatment.

Maj. E. D. Ferguson, FA, Cleveland, Ohio, assigned to FA Group, report C. of S. FA Group, Cincinnati, Ohio, for instructions.

Capt. W. E. Seaman, Inf., Columbus, Ohio, to Camp Perry, Ohio, for temporary duty as Asst. Instructor 166th Inf., Ohio NG, during Field Training period, July 31-Aug. 14.

SIXTH CORPS AREA—Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Comdr.; Col. W. H. Burt, C. of S., Chicago, Ill.

Lt. Col. J. W. N. Schulz, GSC, in addition to other duties, announced as Act. Engr. Offr., 6th C. A., during illness of Maj. E. S. J. Irvine, CE.

Capt. G. E. Hill, Jr., SC, in addition to other duties, announced as Acting Chemical Officer, 6th C. A., during illness of Maj. C. L. Marriott, CWS.

Capt. C. W. Walton, CWS, Chicago, Ill., announced as Acting Chemical Offr., 6th C. A., vice Capt. G. E. Hill, Jr., SC, relieved.

Maj. E. L. Swift, USA-ret., now in Detroit, Mich., assigned to temporary duty at US Army Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich., July 12.

SEVENTH CORPS AREA—Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, Comdr.; Col. A. M. Miller, C. of S., Omaha, Nebr.

Maj. W. J. Jones, FA, Ft. Des Moines,

Iowa, to Camp Ripley, Minn., for duty with 3rd Bn., 17th FA.

1st Lt. S. Y. McGiffert, FA, now on leave at Duluth, Minn., assigned to temporary duty at that station as Assistant Instr., 125th FA, Minn. NG, for one month, report Instructor of that organization for duty accordingly.

Lt. Col. E. F. Graham, USA-ret., St. Joseph, Mo., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., report Comdt., Command General Staff Sch., for treatment at station hospital and on completion return to proper station.

EIGHTH CORPS AREA—Maj. Gen. Edwin Winslow, Comdr.; Col. G. P. Tyner, C. of S., San Houston, Tex.

Capt. M. L. Dill, Inf., San Antonio, Tex., detailed in addition to other duties on temporary duty at these hq. as Act. Asst. AG, vice Capt. S. C. Robertson, Inf.

Leave of absence for one month, 13 days, to 1st Lt. J. E. Relester is granted.

Leave of absence for one month, Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lt. J. E. Relester, CAC.

Capt. J. G. Anthony, SC, Ft. Logan, Colo., now on temporary duty at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., report on that duty until Aug. 15.

NINTH CORPS AREA—Maj. Gen. Malin Craig, Comdr.; Col. Wm. H. Dubbs, Act. C. of S., Pres. of S. F., Calif.

1st Lt. J. B. Haley, FD, proceed from Pres. of S. F., Calif., to Pres. of Monterey, Calif., for temporary duty until Sept. 7 as instructor at OR Camps to be held at that station.

Sgt. D. M. Stevens, demil, Helena, Mont., sent to Ft. Missoula, Mont., reporting CO for discharge per expiration term of service and re-enlistment.

Sgt. James Bowman, Inf., July 15, from detached service in Salt Lake City Recruiting District, sent to Ft. Douglas, Utah.

1st Sgt. N. H. Jepson, Univ. of Calif., is appointed master sergeant.

PANAMA CANAL DEPT.—Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, Comdr.; Col. C. S. Babcock, C. of S., Quarry Heights, C. Z.

Maj. C. R. Finley, GSC, announced as Act. Provost Marshal, July 9.

Capt. J. C. Crockett, Inf., relieved as Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Preston Brown.

1st Lt. R. H. Wylie, QMC, designated as additional officer through whom close contact with Navy will be maintained.

Maj. E. C. Greene, MC, Flight Surgeon, France Fld., C. Z., from duty at present station, assigned Albrook Field, C. Z.

PHILIPPINE DEPT.—Maj. Gen. E. E. Booth, Comdr.; Col. C. W. Exton, C. of S., Manila, P. I.

2nd Lt. J. W. Parsons and 2nd Lt. J. S. Sutton, AC, from duty at Nichols Fld., June 10, assigned at Ft. Stotsenburg.

2nd Lt. G. J. Eppright, AC, from duty with Philippine Air Depot, Nichols Field, June 20, assigned to 4th Composite Group, AC.

The following of AGD are assigned to duty in office of Dept. AG, station in Manila: Col. W. G. Murchison, Maj. G. M. Peabody, Jr.

Lt. Col. E. L. Field, assigned to Philippine Div., Ft. McKinley, on arrival transport June 17.

Capt. Harry Adamson, from 31st Inf., from additional duty as Act. Asst. AG.

Capt. H. R. Cole, assigned to Philippine Div. for duty with 14th Engrs., Ft. Wm. McKinley.

The following of Med. Dept. are assigned as indicated below:

To Sternberg General Hospital, Manila—Maj. W. L. Reesman, DC, Maj. R. E. Henry, MC, Maj. Robert Malcolm, MC, Maj. I. B. Smock, MC, and 2nd Lt. E. J. Gearin, MAC.

To Fort Mills—Maj. Howard Hume, MC, Maj. L. F. Putman, MC, Maj. L. P. Hartley, DC, and Capt. R. A. Murchison, MC.

Philippine Div., Ft. Wm. McKinley—Maj. J. F. Lieberman, MC, Capt. J. W. Schwartz, MC, Capt. J. R. Wood, MC, 1st Lt. T. A. Wildman, MC.

Philippine Div., Ft. Stotsenburg—Maj. C. H. Lovewell, MC.

Letters to Editor

Send your views on pay, promotion and other vital subjects to the Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

All letters intended for publication should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a proof of good faith. If the writer desires to omit his name when the letter is published, he should so state.

Letters printed in this column represent the views of the writer and publication herein does not imply endorsement by the Army and Navy Journal.

DECLINES CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Southern California Newspapers, Associated, Long Beach, July 12, 1932.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

I note in a recent number of the Army and Navy a paragraph soliciting funds for the support of my campaign for Congress. The paragraph states that you printed the notice upon the request of "a Navy associate of Captain Robert Henderson." I wish to inform you that this request was sent to you without my knowledge or consent. I wish furthermore, to make it clear that it is decidedly against my wishes that such a solicitation should be made by my friends, shipmates, and classmates in the Navy. I am running for Congress on an independent ticket and am financing my campaign entirely from my own funds and from the proceeds of a profitable business in which I am now engaged.

I greatly appreciate the kindly spirit of the Army and Navy Journal which prompted it to give notice to a request of such a nature. The Army and Navy Journal has always stood for the best interests of the Service and for the honest endeavors of officers or retired officers to be of further service to the Navy and to the United States.

It was with considerable embarrassment that I read your generous notice, but I respectfully urge that you give publicity to this letter in order to correct the impression that I am endeavoring in any way to raise money for the furtherance of my campaign, either from persons in the Navy or civilians or corporations.

With best wishes for the continued success of your valued publication, and with assurances of my most friendly feeling towards you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT HENDERSON,
Captain, U. S. N., Retired.

July 15, 1932.

Captain Robert Henderson,
Long Beach, California.

My dear Captain Henderson:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated July 12, 1932, in which you state that you cannot accept contributions from the Army or Navy, and requesting that I so announce in the columns of the Army and Navy Journal. Of course, I shall comply with your request.

You will understand why the Army and Navy Journal, without your knowledge or consent, solicited contributions in behalf of your campaign. It is impossible for an officer, on active or retired pay, to make any substantial savings; the amount he receives is altogether too small to permit anything of the kind. Realizing that this must be your situation, and feeling that a man with your fine record for ability, honesty and integrity, your intimate knowledge of Long Beach affairs, and your connections in Washington, would be able to render superior service in Congress, it seemed only proper to request your old associates to help you bear the expenses of a headquarters, postage, etc. You advise me this cannot be done.

But you will permit me to say that it is a tribute to you that the men who know you and have served with you are keenly interested in your election. They are interested not because many of them are connected with the Navy—the country will take care of its needs—but because they want a man of your standing and vision in the House to represent Long Beach. And knowing your connections in official life here and your understanding of the way to get things done, I am sure Long Beach would derive benefit from your activities for federal projects, the execution of which it requires for its own development as well as to take care of the pressing necessities of the unemployed.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
Publisher.

THANK YOU

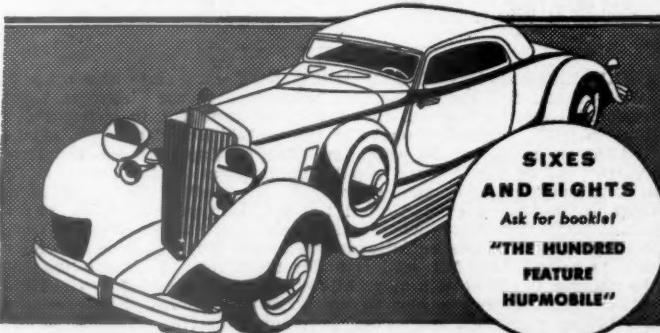
Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

Please accept my sincere congratulations on the splendid work your Journal has done in getting to the Service the decisions of the Comptroller General on the Economy Bill and the action in the House of Representatives with reference to the Army Appropriation Bill. Both of these events became public late on Friday afternoon, July 8th, yet they were fully reported in your edition of Saturday morning. How a weekly journal is able to provide so prompt a service is a mystery to me and indicates a splendid organization.

Sincerely,
IRVING J. PHILLIPSON,
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the incubation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863."

Advertising Rates on Request

Foreign postage \$1 additional per year

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1932

"As the man who uses a weapon is the best judge of its fitness, so a professional soldier should be the best judge of what constitutes a good military system."—UPTON.

CHAIRMAN McSWAIN, OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE, announces in our columns this week that he plans to press promotion legislation during the coming session of Congress. We shall hope that the law which will emerge, whether next winter or in the succeeding Congress, will accelerate promotion and at the same time provide fairness and justice to the devoted personnel. Conditions are ripe for favorable action. The Senate, time after time, has passed a bill dealing with this important subject. In so doing, it has been actuated by no pride of authorship but rather by a desire to obtain a conference with the House, and in that conference formulate a measure satisfactory to the Army as a whole. The debate in the House on the officer cut revealed that members of that body felt there should be promotion reform. It is to be expected that whatever bill may be reported by the Military Committee and passed by the House it will not be the bill the Conference will approve. At the same time, such action will be encouraging particularly as it will serve as a promise that the Army is to be helped in its desire to develop its efficiency.

THE COUNTRY SHOULD KNOW that from the stress and storm of the past winter the Army and Navy have emerged with loyalty unimpaired and with continued determination to give their best to its interests. The commissioned personnel of the land and air force faced the loss of 2,000 officers, that is to say one out of every six, and even less. Think what would have happened to a large corporation had the Board of Directors discussed openly the discharge of a like proportion of executives. The Navy has been threatened not only with cuts in Congress but with one-third reduction, as proposed by the President, at Geneva. What would have been the effect of such a proposal upon a private Corporation. Add to the possibility, even the prospect of discharge, the application of enforced furlough, which means a substantial cut in the meagre pay allowed, the slash in allowances, the removal of many comforts, and sharp limitation upon essential activities, and we feel that any other organization than the Army or Navy would have had its morale destroyed. It is therefore, with satisfaction that we point out that the Services upon which the protection of America and its vast interests depend, are moving along with the same esprit that always has animated them. It is a spirit which demands recognition, and that recognition should take the form of legislation next winter which will revise the antiquated pay schedules and provide the pay and allowances the commissioned personnel must have in order to live properly and to represent the United States with dignity.

WE ARE VERY PROUD. Our mail this week has been filled with letters from officers, enlisted men, and civilians interested in National Defense, highly commending us for the activity we displayed in opposition to the Army office cut. "By your prompt exposure of the Collins proposal," one letter states, "and by your insistent publicity, your calls upon the press to fight the iniquitous action of the House Appropriations Committee, and your concentration of public opinion, you rendered a service of the highest importance to National Defense." Another letter says: "The Army and Navy Journal has lived up to its slogan of 'spokesman of the Services'. In the Congressional fight this winter, it has been more. You are unquestionably the champion of the Services." To these friends and to others from whom we have heard we merely say that we did our duty as the Services expected us to do. It is our business to defend and protect their real and best interests, and therefore the interests of the country, and we need hardly assure them that we will be as active and earnest in the future as we have been in the past. The months to come promise further efforts by pacifists to destroy our National Defense. We propose to resist them by every means in our power. If we are to be effective we must have your support. If not a subscriber, subscribe; if a subscriber get your friends to subscribe. We are measured by the outside world by the extent, as well as the quality of our circulation.

REPRESENTATIVE COLLINS DOES NOT enter into the praise extended to us for our activity. Indeed, he took advantage of the "leave to print" in the Congressional Record issued on the day of adjournment to swing a club in our direction. M.I.N.I., with no thought of the prohibition of the law, suggested that contributions be made to the campaign fund of Capt. Robert Henderson, USN, retired, who is running for the republican nomination for Congress from Long Beach, Cal. Seizing upon this suggestion, Mr. Collins threatens to send both M.I.N.I. and Capt. Henderson to jail for soliciting and receiving any such contributions. Capt. Henderson, when he saw the item, wrote us that he was financing his own campaign and respectfully declined contributions from the Services. So he won't go to jail. M.I.N.I. still is under the threat of Mr. Collins' displeasure, since he engaged in solicitation as prohibited by the law quoted by the Mississippian. The latter direfully sees a plot to militarize the House of Representatives, apparently giving a left handed swipe to General Martin. Mr. Collins regards the situation as desperate and menacing to the liberties of the people and he as the palladium of their protection. We congratulate Capt. Henderson upon opposition which recognizes his ability and force and the power which he will become in the House, if nominated and elected. Long Beach would be placed on the map if he were in Washington, just as Idaho basks in national publicity as a result of its representation by Senator Borah. In the meantime, we have advised M.I.N.I., to continue to express whatever is in his mind, and not to worry.

Service Humor

Safety First

The dear old lady entered a drug store and looked doubtfully at the youthful clerk behind the counter.

"I suppose," she began, "that you are a properly qualified druggist?"

"Yes, madam."

"You have passed all the examinations?"

"Certainly."

"Never poisoned anybody by mistake?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Very well, then," she replied, heaving a sigh of relief, and laying a coin on the counter, "you may give me a nickel's worth of cough drops."

—Contributed.

A Difference

Magistrate (to Negro who has been fighting): "Did you hit that man in defense?"

Nigger: "No, sah. I knocked ober de fence."

Balancing the Budget

Two officers' wives were discussing economy.

"My husband and I attend to our budget every evening," said Mrs. Captain. "We find it most economical."

"How is that?" asked Mrs. Lieutenant.

She shrugged her shoulders. "Simple," she replied. "By the time we get it properly balanced it is too late to go anywhere."

—Pennsylvania Guardsman.

True Love

Mrs. Sam: The young bride certainly worships her husband, doesn't she?

Mr. Sam: Yes. She places burnt offerings before him three times a day.

Ambitious

Employer: "Not afraid of early hours, I suppose?"

Young Man: "You can't close up too early for me."

—Ft. Humphreys Quadrangle.

"Messed Up" General Orders

1. To take charge of all spuds and beans in sight.
2. To watch my plate in a military manner, keeping always on the alert for all stray sausages that come within sight, smell or hearing.
3. To report to the mess sergeant all bread sliced too thin.
4. To repeat all calls for seconds.
5. To receive, take, but not pass on to the next man, any meat, pie or pudding.
6. To leave the table only when satisfied, and when there is nothing left.
7. To talk to no one when they ask for onions.
8. To allow no one to get away with anything in the line of eats.
9. In case of fire in the mess hall to grab all eatables left by others in their escape.
10. To salute all beef-steak, ham, chicken, eggs and butter.
11. In any case not covered by instructions to call the K. P. something awful.
12. To be especially on the alert during the time of eating; to challenge any one who gets more prunes than I do. (HEP).

—Ft. Humphreys Quadrangle.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given as soon as possible after receipt, either in this column or by mail. Questions relative to living conditions at Army posts or Navy shore stations will be answered in detail by letter.

J. D. C.—The Office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, informs us that the list of enlisted men to attend the Quartermaster Corps School at Philadelphia, Pa., for the course beginning October 1, 1932, has not yet been made up. They state that they are awaiting appropriations information. They also state that if you are among those selected, when they do make up this list, you will be notified accordingly.

E. B. F.—Battery D, 2nd Heavy United States Artillery was made inactive on December 14, 1922.

M. D. N.—The 44th United States Volunteers arrived in the Philippine Islands on December 19, 1899. The same organization left the Philippine Islands on May 31, 1901 and arrived at San Francisco, Calif., June 25, 1901.

A. B. McK.—No relief has been ordered for Submarine Division Nine on the Asiatic Station, and none is contemplated at the present time.

W. O.—There is absolutely no foundation for the rumor that there will be no class at West Point this year. The Army Appropriation Bill carried full funds for West Point and the class of 1936 has already entered the Academy. In addition a number of appointments for the class of '37 have already been made, subject to examination.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Four officers of the Army have been detailed to take a course in the study of foreign languages, as follows: Maj. Allen F. McLean, Cav, sails Aug. 5 for China, and Maj. Rufus S. Bratton, Inf., Capt. Joe P. Sullivan, CAC, and Capt. Warren J. Clear, Inf., sail Sept. 5 for Japan.

20 Years Ago

Comdr. J. V. Chase, USN, has been detached as Inspector of ordnance, Whitehead Torpedo Works, Weymouth, England, and assigned duty on the Asiatic Station.

30 Years Ago

Once again we hear rumors that a plan is on foot to have the Marine Corps transferred from the jurisdiction of the Navy to that of the Army, but other than the rumor that the President will recommend the transfer in his next message to Congress, there seems to be no foundation for the talk.

40 Years Ago

The promotion of 2nd Lt. Theodore P. Kane, USMC, to be a first lieutenant has been confirmed by the Senate.

60 Years Ago

The U. S. frigate Constellation arrived at Newport July 9, twenty days from Fort Monroe, with 100 midshipmen aboard.

War Dept.
Corps Areas

ARMY ORDERS

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.
MAJ. GEN. BLANTON WINSHIP, The JAG.

The relief of Capt. Neal D. Franklin, from duty with the JAGD July 1, is announced; he will remain on present duties. (July 21).

Maj. Lee S. Tillotson, from Hq. 3rd CA, Baltimore, Md., to office of JAG, Washington, D. C. (July 21).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. J. L. DEWITT, The QMG.

1st Lt. Stanley H. Hunsicker, from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, AMC, Washington, D. C., rejoin proper station, Philadelphia, Pa. (July 15).

Maj. Walter A. Pushley, from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., rejoin proper station, Philadelphia, Pa. (July 15).

Maj. Joseph H. Dent, Walter Reed General Hospital, AMC, Wash., D. C., report Army retiring board at Wash., D. C., for examination. (July 18).

Capt. Robert E. Shannon, in addition to present duties in office of QMG, Wash., D. C., assigned as representative of traffic manager for War Dept., on the Federal Traffic Board, vice Capt. H. F. Wilkinson, QMC, relieved. (July 18).

Capt. Bernard E. McKeever, from office of QMG, Wash., D. C., Aug. 31, assigned to station at Fort Niagara, N. Y. (July 20).

Capt. Lawrence L. Simpson, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to N. Y. C., sail Nov. 9 for Hawaiian Dept. (July 20).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG.

Medical Corps

Col. Orville G. Brown, from Fifth CA, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, from OR, 5th CA, to N. Y. C., sail Sept. 2 for Panama Canal Dept., reporting on arrival there at Balboa Heights. (July 15).

1st Lt. Joseph N. McNinch, detailed as member Army retiring board to meet at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., during absence of Lt. Col. William B. Meister, MC. (July 15).

1st Lt. Richard L. Daniel, detailed medical examiner and witness before Army retiring board to meet Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., during absence of Maj. Richmond Favour, Jr., MC. (July 15).

Col. Peter C. Field, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., report Army retiring board at Fitzsimons General Hospital, for examination by board. (July 16).

Lt. Col. Webb E. Cooper, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Aug. 15, to Langley Fld., Va. (July 20).

Maj. Louis A. Milne, from Ft. Barrancas, Fla., on arrival of Maj. W. O. Wetmore, MC, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. (July 20).

Maj. Arden Freer, and Maj. Wm. C. Munly, detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before Army retiring board appointed to meet at hq. 9th CA, Pres. of S. F., Calif. (July 20).

The following first lieutenants from Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., to AMC, Aug. 15, for purpose of taking a course of instruction at Army Medical School:

Alouzo R. Dawson, Theodore L. Finley, and Lester E. Judd. (July 21).

1st Lt. Frederic B. Westervelt, from Ft. Adams, R. I., to Washington, D. C., Aug. 25, for purpose of taking a course of instruction at Army Medical School. (July 21).

Dental Corps

Capt. Grant A. Selby, from Ft. Lawton, Wash., to S. F., Calif., and sail July 28 for N. Y. C., thence to AMC, Wash., D. C., for pursuing a course of instruction at Army Dental School. (July 19).

The following from stations specified, to Wash., D. C., AMC, Aug. 25, for pursuing a course of instruction at Army Dental School:

Maj. Charles W. Lewis, Ft. Meyer, Va., Maj. Nathan C. Pickles, General Dispensary, USA, Wash., D. C., Maj. Earle Robbins, Ft. Du Pont, Del., Maj. William B. Stewart, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., Maj. Roy R. Newman, Ft. Williams, Me., Capt. Clarence P. Canby, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y. (July 19).

Veterinary Corps

The following from present station as indicated to Washington, D. C., for purpose of taking a course of instruction at Army Medical Center, Army Veterinary School, Aug. 25:

Maj. Seth C. Dildine, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, Maj. Charles S. Williams, Ft. Reno, Okla., and additional duty at the Purchasing and Breeding Headquarters, Ft. Reno, Okla., 2d Lt. Wesley W. Bertz, Ft. Riley, Kan. (July 21).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COLEMAN, C. of F.

Order amended to read: Col. Edwin A. Hickman, from additional duty in office of

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Status of Promotion in Services

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since July 15, 1932:

Last promotion to the grade of Col. Howard Tatum, Cav., No. 35, page 159, Jan. 1932, A. L. & Dir. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Howard Tatum, Cav. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—A. G. Fisher, AC.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col. E. M. Watson, FA, No. 622, page 161. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—E. M. Watson, FA. Vacancies—None. Senior Maj.-C. D. Hartman, QMC.

Last promotion to the grade of Maj. M. K. Barroll, Jr., OD, No. 2363, page 167. Last nomination to the grade of Maj.—M. K. Barroll, Jr., OD. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—W. M. Lewis, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt. O. D. Bowman, CAC, No. 5813, page 179. Last nomination to the grade of Capt.—O. D. Bowman, CAC. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—G. C. McDonald, AC.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—W. P. Grace, Jr., Inf., No. 5519, page 189. Last nomination to the grade of 1st Lt.—W. P. Grace, Jr., Inf. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lt.—C. A. Billingsley, FA.

NATIONAL GUARD

WASHINGTON

Authority is granted the following of HQ. and HQ. Det., 41st Div., Washington, to proceed to and to return to their home stations from Camp Murray, Wash., for the annual field training encampment:

Col. A. H. Hankins, Inf., Seattle; Lt. Col. J. A. Sabiston, Inf., Spokane; Lt. Col. C. C. Bagley, QMC, Seattle; Lt. Col. T. N. Swale, JAGD, Seattle; Capt. Ward Hunt, JGD, Seattle; Capt. J. B. Merfield, QMC, Seattle; Mr. Sgt. Max McCayden, JA Sect., Seattle; Tech. Sgt. G. E. March, QM, Sec., Seattle.

Pvt. Melvin Whitlock, Co. G, 161st Inf., is appointed second lieutenant of Inf., Wash., D. C., subject to federal recognition.

2nd Lt. W. N. Herbert, FA, report board of officers at call of president or board for examination to determine his qualifications for promotion to the next higher grade.

St. Sgt. L. R. Hennings, 146th FA, is appointed second lieutenant of FA, Wash., D. C., subject to federal recognition.

1st Lt. J. B. Merfield, QMC, HQ. 41st Div., is appointed captain, QMC, Wash., NG, and is assigned to Qm. Sect., HQ. 41st Div., as Asst. to Div. CM, vice Capt. P. J. Roberts, QMC, whose resignation has been accepted.

Capt. C. W. May, FA, is ordered to active duty for the period of field training of Wash., NG, and is attached to 146th FA in lieu of Capt. Ford Trimble, granted leave of absence.

1st Lt. T. W. Weger, Inf., NG-Res., is appointed captain, Inf., Wash., NG-Res.

Finance officer, USA, Wash., D. C., July 18. (July 15).

Capt. LeRoy M. Edwards, now en route to U. S. from Philippine Dept., assigned Pres. of S. F., Calif., for duty as property auditor. (July 19).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. LYTHE BROWN, C. of E. Order amended to read: 1st Lt. Louis J. Claterbos, under prov. of sect. 101-b, of the act of Congress approved, June 30, 1932, furlough for one month is granted him, on arrival New York City. (July 18).

1st Lt. Ole G. Hoas, from Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 15, to 8th Engr. Sqdn., Ft. McIntosh, Tex. (July 19).

Maj. Layson E. Atkins, from Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, Juneau, Alaska, from additional duty with OR, 9th CA, July 20, assigned 6th Engrs., Ft. Lewis, Wash. (July 19).

Maj. Malcolm Elliott, from Juneau, Alaska, to office C. of E., Wash., D. C., sailing from S. F., Calif., for N. Y. C., first available transport. (July 19).

Lt. Walter K. Wilson, Jr., from Ft. Benning, Ga., detailed to take a course of instruction at University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (July 21).

1st Lt. Francis E. Cochran, from Carnegie Institute of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa., detailed to take a course of instruction at University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (July 21).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL HOF, C. of O. Capt. John E. Brown, from Erie ordnance depot, Lacarne, Ohio, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty. (July 15).

Capt. Elmer C. Goehert, from office C. of O., Wash., D. C., Aug. 20, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. (July 15).

Maj. Alfred B. Johnson, from office C. of

(Please turn to Page 1095)

Navy Dept.
Marine Corps

NAVY ORDERS

July 14, 1932

Lt. Comdr. E. E. Stone, det. aide on staff, C. in C., US Flt.; to USS Cincinnati as 1st lieutenant.

Lt. (Jg) C. T. Clendening, ors. April 13 revoked; continue duty Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst.

Lt. (Jg) C. E. Harrison, det. USS Tattanall; to USS Jacob Jones.

Ens. L. B. Cook, det. USS Herbert; to USS King.

Ens. I. C. Eddy, det. USS Twigs; to USS Badger.

Ens. O. W. Robinson, det. USS Badger; to USS Twigs.

Ens. J. W. Waterhouse, det. USS Jacob Jones; to USS Tattanall.

Lt. E. T. Stewart, Jr. (SC), ors. June 30 revoked; continue duty USS Dobbin.

ASIAH Orders

Lt. Comdr. W. D. Snyder, det. USS Canopus; to USS Rochester.

Lt. C. E. Olsen, to USS Canopus.

Lt. (Jg) L. H. Hewett, det. USS Parrott; to USS Peary.

Ens. W. H. Watson, det. USS Black Hawk; to USS Parrott.

July 15, 1932

Capt. W. A. Hall, det. command USS Relief on July 30; to duty as Capt. of Yard, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Capt. C. C. Hartigan det. 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, in July; to command USS Relief.

Capt. R. A. Koch, det. Army War College, Wash., D. C.; to staff, Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. J. S. Evans, det. as Insptr. of Nav. Matl., Schenectady, N. Y., about Aug. 16; to duty as Industrial Manager, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Comdr. J. A. Murphy, ors. March 9 further mod.; to duty Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., instead of as exec. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Philip S. Flint, duty 11th Naval District, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Frank Akers, det. Nav. Academy about Aug. 13; to Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Lt. C. R. Johnson, det. USS Kittiwake; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Lt. (Jg) Herbert K. Gates, det. Destroyers, Battle Force; to USS Altair.

Lt. (Jg) W. S. Ginn, det. USS Langley about Aug. 15; to USS Fulton.

Lt. (Jg) Ethelbert Watts, det. USS Fulton about Aug. 20; to USS Langley.

Lt. Comdr. E. E. Dockery (MC), det. Nav. Sta., Guam, in September; to Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Ch. Gunner J. M. Buckley, ors. May 12 and desp. mod.; of June 24 revoked; continue duty Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ch. Bosn. F. C. A. Plagemann, duty 5th Nav. Dist., Norfolk, Va.

Ch. Bosn. James Reilly, to temp. duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

July 16, 1932

Lt. (Jg) Donald C. Beard, det. Nav. Academy about Aug. 13; to Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Lt. (Jg) D. R. Hull, det. Nav. Academy about Aug. 13; to Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Ens. C. M. Howe, 3rd, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about July 18; to USS Claxton.

Ens. M. J. Jensen, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about July 18; to USS New York.

Ens. Nicholas Lucker, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about July 18; to USS Pensacola.

Comdr. P. G. White (DC), det. Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept., about Aug. 26; to Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ch. Elec. S. A. Devlin, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash., to temp. duty 13th Naval Dist.

July 18, 1932

Lt. Comdr. C. E. Eason, duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS Lexington.

Lt. Comdr. John M. Haines, duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS Tennessee.

Lt. Comdr. W. F. Loventhal, duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS Maryland.

Lt. Comdr. G. F. Martin, duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS New York.

Lt. Comdr. C. C. Miller, duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS Oklahoma.

Lt. Comdr. J. D. Wilson, duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS Arizona.

Lt. J. L. Holloway, Jr., det. as asst. fire control off.; to duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS Nevada.

Lt. R. M. Ihrig, det. as asst. fire control off.; to duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS Colorado.

Lt. H. M. Martin, det. command VF Sqdn. 3A (USS Langley); to VS Squadron 2B.

Lt. C. H. Rockey, duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS Arkansas.

Lt. (Jg) Edward F. Gallagher, det. Nav. (Please turn to Page 1097)

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Presentation of Purple Heart—Some dissatisfaction has been expressed that the War Department has not prescribed ceremonial presentation of the Purple Heart which is now being issued to replace the Meritorious Service Citation Certificate and wound chevron. Considerably over one hundred thousand persons are entitled to replacement of Citation Certificates and wound chevrons and these persons, most of whom are in civil life, are resident in widely separated parts of the country and in numerous instances far distant from any military unit. The medal is furnished upon application of those entitled thereto and there is a continuous issue of these medals by the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot on instructions from the War Department in each individual case. It is manifestly impossible for the War Department to provide a continuous succession of ceremonies by military personnel, not only on account of the cost involved even if funds were available, but because military training would suffer materially thereby. Had the War Department prescribed a ceremony of replacement of awards in some cases and not in all its action would have been subject of just criticism. The medal is simply the replacement of an award already made. When the Purple Heart is awarded for future actions, the ceremonies prescribed in paragraph 4, AR 600-45, will be held. Criticism is also found that the Purple Heart is not awarded to the dead. This matter was very carefully considered by the War Department and the same decision was arrived at as was determined by General Pershing with reference to the wound chevron, namely, that it should not be given to the dead.

* * *

Automatic Rifle for Field Artillery—The Secretary of War has approved the issue of 1,576 Browning Automatic Rifles to the Field Artillery for local protection on the march against air attack. This allows 10 automatic rifles per firing battery with additional guns for headquarters and supply units.

The selection of this weapon is made as a result of extended tests in which the machine gun, sub-machine gun, and rifle were tested in addition to the automatic rifle, and in which the latter proved its superiority for the purpose, being more flexible than the machine gun, more powerful than the sub-machine gun, and having a greater volume of fire than the rifle.

* * *

Pay of Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels—As an illustration of the faults in and inequities existent in the hastily drawn and hastily considered Economy Act, lieutenant colonels with more than 30 years service will receive greater pay than colonels with more than 30 years service during the fiscal year 1933 under the Act. Officers of both grades with more than 30 years service are, under permanent law, precluded from receiving more than \$7,200 a year or \$600 a month total pay and allowances. This would mean that a colonel with dependents, having more than 30 years service would receive \$500 a month in pay, and could only draw his allowances to the extent of \$100 a month. A lieutenant colonel with dependents, having more than 30 years service to his credit would draw \$479.17 a month in pay and could draw \$120.83 of the allowances fixed for his grade. As result of the 8 1/3 per cent pay cut, as applied by the Comptroller General, the colonel will during 1933 draw \$458.34 a month pay plus \$100 a month allowances, or \$558.34, while the lieutenant colonel will draw \$439.23 a month pay plus \$120.83 a month allowances or \$560.07. Under the Comptroller's ruling of July 14, 1932, published in the "Army and Navy Journal" last week, Finance officers regard this as settled. However, a further question arises, which will probably be submitted to the General Accounting Office for decision. It is whether lieutenant colonels who are promoted to the rank of colonel during the year will thereafter draw the lesser pay of \$1.73 a month.

* * *

New Heating Allowances—New allowances for heat, light and power in quarters for Army and Navy commissioned and non-commissioned officers, will soon be issued to the service. For the most part the allowances are increased.

Changes in Army Regulation 30-1620 are now being printed to carry the new allowances into effect as to the Army. At the Navy Department, the matter is still under study, but as in the past, the Navy is expected to base their allotments on the allowances fixed for the military service.

The War Department has issued instructions regarding the new allowances, as they are to be retroactive. Bills for electricity and gas for the fiscal year 1932, which will be issued within the next few days will be computed on the basis of the new rates.

Allowances for gas for cooking have been cut over forty per cent, whereas allowances for gas for heating water have been increased in a larger proportion. In most quarters, however, there is but one meter for both, and the result is an increase in gas allowances. Allowances for electricity for lighting have not been changed, although the allotment for heating water for domestic purposes have been materially increased.

There is no allowance for electricity for electrical refrigerators for commissioned officers, although non-commissioned officers are granted an allowance. A flat rate will be made for the current used by officers for this purpose.

A summary of the changes in Army Regulations governing allowances, issued by the Panama Canal Department but applying to all Corps Areas and Departments, follows:

"**1. Summary of changes in AR 30-1620 dated June 10, 1932, that will soon be published for the information of all concerned:**

"a. Artificial gas for cooking—For officers, 2750 cu. ft. per month instead of the old allowance of 4500 cu. ft. For married non-commissioned officers, 1875 cu. ft. per month instead of the old allowance of 2700 cu. ft.

"b. Artificial gas for heating water—For officers, 5200 cu. ft. per month instead of the old allowance of 3000 cu. ft. For married non-commissioned officers, 3000 cu. ft. per month instead of the old allowance of 1800 cu. ft.

"c. Electricity for cooking—For officers, 220 KWH per month instead of the old allowance of 240 KWH. For married non-commissioned officers, 150 KWH per month instead of the old allowance of 144 KWH.

"d. Electricity for heating water for domestic purposes only—For officers, 433 1/3 KWH per month instead of the old allowance of 160 KWH. For married non-commissioned officers, 250 KWH per month instead of 96 KWH.

"e. No authorized allowance for electricity for electric refrigerators in officers' quarters. The revised regulations are very specific in requiring each officer to pay, beginning July 1, 1931, for electricity consumed for operation of electric refrigerators even though there may have been a savings in electricity allowed for illumination and dry-closets.

"f. An allowance of 60 KWH of electricity per month is authorized for operation of electric refrigerators installed in married non-commissioned officers' quarters.

"g. For commanding officers of posts, camps or stations and general officers—For cooking and for heating water, the number of pounds standard fuel will be authorized by the commanding officer in accordance with the equipment installed and the number of hours operated. These quantities will be approved by the commanding general of the department. In establishing such an allowance the quan-

tities approved and funds allotted by the Quartermaster General on annual requisition as a station allowance must not be exceeded, and requests for additional quantities or funds must not be submitted.

"h. The money value of savings made in electricity, artificial gas and other types of fuels for cooking and heating water may be applied to any excess consumption of electricity used for lighting and dry-closets. This provision also operates vice versa; that is, to apply savings from lighting to excesses for cooking and heating water. However, any savings in electricity, gas or other fuels for lighting or cooking and heating water will not be applied to the consumption of electricity for operating electric refrigerators in officers' quarters.

"2. Instructions and a revised table for figuring the quantities of the various kinds of fuel allowed for cooking and heating water in barracks and hospitals has been furnished all post quartermasters for the purpose of re-figuring allowances for the fiscal year 1932. Organization commanders and all others concerned may obtain this information from the post quartermaster.

"3. The quartermaster General is being requested to furnish definite information concerning the quantities of electricity to be paid for by officers for the operation of the various types of electric refrigerators installed in officers' quarters. Upon receipt of this information all post quartermasters will be promptly advised in order that the charges for electricity consumed by electric refrigerators now installed in officers' quarters may be made against the officers concerned for the fiscal year 1932.

"4. The allowances for light as prescribed in AR 30-1620 dated October 26, 1926 and Changes 1, 2 and 3 thereof, will be incorporated in the revised AR 30-1620 without further changes. The present allowances for electricity for dry-closets will be continued without change.

"5. These allowances become effective as of July 1, 1931 and will be used as a basis for computing allowances for the fiscal year 1932."

* * *

Regulations As to Provisional Ensigns—Regulations carrying out the act making all commissions as ensigns in the Navy provisional for two years, will soon be issued to the service. Provisional officers will not be allowed to marry under the regulations. Members of the 1932 class will not be affected by this restriction, the report that when the order went into effect it would bar members of this class who had not married by that time, being unfounded. The regulations will provide that at the end of two years cruise following graduation each ensign will be given an examination, after which his final standing on the promotion list will be determined. This examination will only include Navigation, Seamanship, Gunnery and Engineering, the fundamentals of a naval career, and will count 15 per cent of the final multiple. Fitness reports, called "cruise reports" rendered every three months will also be weighted 15 per cent. Naval Academy standing will count 70 per cent, and from the total record the ensigns will be rearranged upon the promotion list.

* * *

Retired Officers Placed On Inactive Duty—War Department orders this week directed 128 retired officers, who have been on active duty, to revert to an inactive status on August 15, 1932. This is as required under a provision of the Army Appropriation Act for 1932, which allows but two retired officers to be on active duty during the fiscal year 1933, after the 15th of August. Most of the officers have been on duty as instructors of R.O.T.C. units at schools and colleges, ten being assigned to senior units, 79 at high schools and schools, and 20 at 55c schools. Twenty officers were on recruiting duty, while seven were on special duty, at the War Department or elsewhere. Only one retired officer remains on active duty, Maj. William H. Keith, who is in the Office of the Chief of Finance. Another retired officer, Col. Charles G. Mortimer, has been ordered to active duty for assignment as Superintendent of the Arlington National Cemetery. The names of the officers who revert to inactive duty are listed in Army Orders published elsewhere in this issue.

* * *

Question as to Pay Cut of Retired Enlisted Men—Whether retired enlisted men of the services, who draw the pay of a warrant officer and are entitled to their highest commissioned rank under the Act of May 7, 1932, for service as commissioned officer during the World War, will suffer any reduction of pay during 1933, is still undecided as a result of the Comptroller General's decision on the Economy Act.

The point was submitted to the Comptroller by the War Department on behalf of the other armed services of the Government, but in his blanket decision, which was printed in full in the "Army and Navy Journal" on July 16, he did not definitely rule upon this particular question. The query put by the Department was as to "whether such retired enlisted men are to be regarded as persons receiving retired pay" on account of services as commissioned officer" and "if so, will the reduction reduce their retired pay below that which they would have received had they only enlisted service?"

In reply Comptroller McCarl ruled that "the retired pay of the enlisted men mentioned in paragraph 13 of your letter should not be reduced below that which they would have received had they only enlisted service." Inasmuch as the retired personnel involved would not be receiving the retired pay of a warrant officer had it not been for their service as a commissioned officer, it is not clear to Army Finance officers whether the pay cut shall be applied or not. The War Department plans to resubmit the question to the General Accounting Office with a request for a more definite ruling.

* * *

Criticize Norfolk Commissary—Cooperative stores and restaurants, ship's stores and commissary stores, together with their branches maintained under the supervision of the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va., take business from the merchants of that area to the extent of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 annually. L. F. Savage, a Portsmouth merchant, told the special House Committee investigating Government competition with private enterprise July 13. "This is unfair competition to the regular licensed merchants and others engaged in commercial trade," Mr. Savage said.

"These stores handle everything from lingerie, perfumes, iceless refrigerators and radios to spare parts to automobiles. Goods are frequently procured outside the limits of the United States and sold within the United States without the payment of duty and internal revenue."

* * *

Army Suspends Deserter Rewards—Instructions have been issued by the War Department suspending payment of rewards and reimbursement for return of deserters.

Heretofore a reward of \$50 was paid to civil officers or civilians, with the exception of Federal officers, for the apprehension and delivery of deserters. Federal officers were reimbursed to the amount of actual expenses, not exceeding \$50, for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter.

Further instructions were issued reducing the reward for the apprehension and delivery of escaped military prisoners from \$50 to \$25 in the case of civil officers and civilians and reducing the reimbursement to Federal officers for actual expenses in a like amount. In the case of Philippine Scouts the reduction is from \$20 to \$10.

These instructions were made necessary by a reduction in the allotment for this purpose in the Army Appropriation Bill.

General Martin's Speech

Because of its effect in precipitating the end of the deadlock on the Army Appropriations bill between Senator Reed, representing the Senate, and Representative Collins, representing the House, the speech delivered on July 15 by Representative Charles H. Martin, of Oregon, is not only historic but of present importance. It will be read with keen interest not only by the orator's friends and associates in the Army but by those who are aware of the influence it had upon the decision of the House against the officer cut.

Referring to the Geneva disarmament conference, General Martin said he desired "before we disarm" to call attention to the embarrassment caused by the failure of government contractors to get their money.

"Why at this late date," said General Martin, "should we stand idly by permitting the continued deadlock on the Army appropriation bill when such inaction results in the suspension of government work and allows these thousands of employees to be added to the distress and unemployment of the country."

Representative Cochran interrupted by alleging that the bill was being held up by Senator Reed. General Martin replied: No; it is being held up by a member of this House."

Mr. Schaefer: "Is it not a fact that the man who has been holding up the appropriation bill is Mr. Collins, who wants to make the Government follow some British major or captain in providing for national defense?"

General Martin: "Absolutely."

Mr. Britten: "My friend has answered his own question, but what is he, a good stalwart democrat, going to do about this terrible situation, which is in the control of another democrat?"

General Martin: "He is making the situation worse. I do not want to go along with any such proceeding."

Mr. Michener: "I want to call attention to rule XXVIII which permits the discharge or the instruction of conferees after the conferees have been appointed for a period of 20 days. We can instruct under this rule."

Mr. Martin: We heard recently on this floor a supposedly great military authority speak at length about the mechanization and implementation of warfare. Mr. Chairman, a doctrine on the conduct of war that visualizes combat on future fields of battle between machines rather than between men is the most damnable doctrine that could be preached, and against the whole tradition and history of this country. All these "old fogies" generals we have had at the head of our Army, who advise our President, are dead set against this extreme mechanization, which is carrying us back to the Dark Ages. As a great free people the President states our position nobly in this message to Geneva, that we are opposed to this excessive implementation of warfare which started after the close of the World War and has grown apace.

"Mr. Chairman, the excess implementation of warfare is aimed principally at non-combatants and the destruction of private property, the very thing that all real soldiers, men who know about warfare are trying to avoid.

"In the proposals by extremists who prate about replacing men by machines on the battlefield we hear only vagaries as to how this will be accomplished. No one will question the value of motor transport in moving men to the battlefield. That has been done in the past and will be done in the future. But the complete replacement of the foot soldier by the tank, and that seems to be the method of mechanization most talked about, is only a fanciful conjecture. Tanks can be utilized only over certain kinds of terrain, and while there will be cases where 2 tanks will be worth 200 foot soldiers, yet there will

be many cases where many times that number of tanks will be absolutely worthless. What will be the value of a tank in heavily wooded country or in water-soaked areas? We have just recently noted the absolute failure of tanks in the operations around Shanghai where Japanese tanks were proved to be absolutely ineffective. Tanks contributed nothing in the capture of Kiangwan which was defended by Chinese foot soldiers. The stronghold was captured by Japanese foot soldiers and the issue was thereby decided. In certain situations, without doubt, the tank can be of valuable aid to the foot soldier, but it does not follow that this machine can replace the foot soldier. Far from it. It merely enables him, in certain situations, to accomplish his purpose, the victory on the battlefield, with greater economy and perhaps more readily.

"If mechanization, as visualized, is to obtain the victory by the exclusive use of the airplane, then that, too, is leaning the defense of the United States on a rather slender reed. The airplane is important in war; no military man will minimize its value. However, we must not let popular enthusiasm over aviation cause us to lose the proper perspective. The Army's airplanes are an adjunct to the ground forces and aid the infantryman, together with the artillery and other auxiliary arms, to gain the decision in battle. The very nature of the machine, its handicaps of fragility, its lack of capabilities in coping with adverse weather conditions, its inability to capture any locality, preclude it from replacing the foot soldier in war. I again refer to the recent operations at Shanghai—the story is well known—where the Chinese foot soldiers budged not an inch as a result of the continued efforts of bombardment by the large Japanese air fleet which attempted to bring the Chinese army to submission without the sufferance of extensive casualties by the Japanese. What the Japanese air force did to the civilians in Chapel aroused the civilized world to indignation.

"I do not depreciate the value of machines in warfare, and I believe we should provide every suitable machine that will be an aid to the man who fights the battle. However, I take strong issue with a doctrine which, if put into practice, would dupe the American people into a false sense of security by reason of the possession of war-making machines, without adequate provision for man power, trained in the practical and inevitable methods of combat on the field of battle, and with leaders who by years of study and experience are capable of conducting operations with a maximum of economy in blood and money and with the assurance of victory.

"Now, mark the difference between the arguments offered as justification for certain provisions of the Army appropriation bill as it was when it first emerged from the Appropriations Committee of this House, and the arguments contained in the President's message on disarmament. The President very properly recommends the universal abolition of all tanks, all chemical warfare, and all large mobile guns. He would abolish all bombardment aviation and he would prohibit bombardment from the air. No half-way measures should be accepted, for by such means the intended purposes can be avoided and the effect on the military power of the nations will be disproportionate. If every nation should agree to accept these proposals in their entirety, considerable reductions in the costs of armaments could be effected, for the costs of mechanization are enormous. A bombing plane with a speed of 120 miles an hour today costs as much as \$70,000. Tomorrow that plane may have to be replaced by a newer type capable of a speed of 200 miles an hour. The proposals of the President would, in addition to the savings on expensive implements of war, eliminate to a large degree the dangers to which defenseless civilian populations might be subjected by preventing bombing from the air and by prohibiting the use of poisonous gases. Compare, if you will, these practical proposals with some of the arguments you have listened to on this floor on the substitution of mechanization and

gas warfare for man power in war.

"On the subject of the strength of personnel of armies, and on which subject I shall confine the remainder of my remarks, the President proposes a reduction by one-third of the strength of all land armies over and above the so-called 'police component,' using the army of Germany as the yardstick. In other words, he would leave intact in each country an army sufficient to maintain internal order in connection with the ordinary peace forces of the country, based on his suggested yardstick, as well as two-thirds of the 'defense component,' that additional force maintained for defense against foreign attack. I desire to point out a fact or two in connection with the application of this yardstick to our own Army, which may be a revelation to some who are persistent in their efforts to reduce the strength of our Regular Army. Germany was restricted to 100,000 men in her army by the treaty of Versailles, and this number was determined to insure her internal stability and order and for that purpose alone. Compare this 'police component' of Germany with our Regular Army in the continental limits of the United States of only 99,675 officers and enlisted men. We have less than the Germans. Our population is 122,000,000, and Germany's population is 63,000,000. Applying the yardstick on the basis of ratio of population, we find that the United States has no 'defense component,' and the 'police component' only is one-half of what it should be under the formula. We ought to have, on the basis proposed by the President, a Regular Army in continental United States of approximately 200,000 men. Mind you, that does not allow the United States any 'defense component' of Regular forces.

"In addition, under his plan, we should have additional forces in our overseas possessions. If we should apply the yardstick with wealth per capita as the basis, the strength of our Regular Army in the continental limits should be 250,000. If the yardstick should be applied on the basis of relative areas, a factor which cannot be overlooked in the exercise of police power, our Army should be 16 times the size of the German Army. The President understands those things. He has able advisers around him, and he has the good sense to take their advice, because it is based upon knowledge of the Army and upon knowledge of military history. By the application of any logical factor, therefore, the Regular Army of the United States should be increased to give it a police power the allies accorded to Germany; yet in the Army appropriation bill as passed by this House, we reduced the Regular Army by 2,000 of its trained leaders.

"I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the action of this House in voting to reduce the Regular Army by 2,000 officers was a grave mistake, which I hope will be rectified when the conferees determine to give us another vote on this matter. The action of the House, if it were in accord with the sound proposals for disarmament of the President of the United States, should have been to increase the Regular Army to a minimum figure that will assure 'adequate national defense,' rather than cutting down the existing inadequate forces on which we must rely to hold off an enemy until our great citizen forces can be assembled and trained to meet the foe. What were the arguments that were used to defend the action of the House in reducing the Regular Army by 2,000 trained officers, besides the specious, absurd plea for mechanization on which I have already addressed some remarks?

"Economy and promotion. These bear analysis.

"It has been stated that the economy to be effected by retiring the 2,000 officers would be \$3,800,000 in the fiscal year 1933. No mention was made of the fact that over \$900,000 would have to be spent to send these officers to their homes and to make the essential redistribution of the remaining officers to carry on at such of the vacated positions that would have to be continued. It was asserted that a large saving would be made in the housing program of the Army if we had 2,000 less officers. The

truth is that the approved housing program of the Army, if the required sum is ever appropriated, will bring the officers' quarters up to a total of 8,388. Whether the Army has 12,000 or 10,000 officers, the housing requirements will remain unchanged, for the 2,000 officers would be removed largely from duties not at Army posts where housing facilities are supplied. Officers not on duty at Army posts are given commutation for quarters, the saving for which is already included in the estimated economy of \$3,800,000 to which I have referred. One other inaccuracy on savings to be effected needs to be examined. The expense of travel and promotion through longevity for 2,000 officers was expressed as being 'about \$20,000,000 annually.' That estimate is grossly in error, for if we take one-sixth of the total of travel expenses and longevity pay of the Army bill as it passed the Senate, or \$9,801,517, that saving could be only \$1,633,586. So we see that this House was grossly misinformed on the economy that would result by an action which would cut a most damaging and irretrievable swath through the heart of our national-defense system. The argument was presented that these 2,000 officers on the retired list would be just as available to step into the ranks in case of emergency as if they remained on active duty, and that their services would not be lost to the national defense. That is absurd.

"Not only would these officers become less available for active duty as time went on but their capabilities to render maximum service would fall off most rapidly; certainly their value to the Nation as retired officers would in no wise be proportionate to the difference of one-fourth of their pay that would be saved. There would be small saving, but truly it would not be an economy. The more apt term to describe this procedure is extravagance.

"Much has been said about the great service that would be rendered the Army in the matter of promotion by effecting the elimination. This is nothing but a herring dragged across the trail. Promotion in the Army cannot possibly be facilitated by reducing the number of officers in each grade, and some of those who offered the argument to the contrary ought to have had a clearer understanding of the problem. They not only quoted from the report of the interdepartmental pay and promotion board, which made findings and recommendations in the interests of procuring a reasonable plan for adequate promotion in the commissioned ranks, but read interpretations into that report that were far afield. Mr. Chairman, I consider that these misinterpretations, presented to prove that a reduction of officer strength would create a healthy situation for morale in the Army, were most unjustifiable. The facts are that this board at no time suggested the reduction of the officer personnel by 2,000 or by any other number. Its findings were based upon the desirability of increasing the flow of promotion with the object of eventually eliminating the 'hump' caused by increasing the size of the Army at the end of the World War. It recommended the desirability of permitting a certain number of officers to retire each year, their places to be filled at once from those below.

"Wherein does the plan to take out 2,000 officers, some from each grade, and not thereby create vacancies to be filled from those below, make for promotion or the elimination of the hump? It cannot possibly solve the perplexing problem in any sense, and I deplore the loose talk that has taken place on this floor about the creation of a normal flow of promotion and the enhancement thereby of the efficiency and contentment of the Army. I contend that even were a contribution made toward the solution of the promotion problem, that

(Continued on next page)

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SERVICE SPORT NEWS

FT. SILL NOTES

Ft. Sill, Okla.—Horses and riders representing the United States in the Olympic games have just completed their final dress rehearsals according to word received here from Capt. E. Y. Argos who stated that the final selections would be made on July 26 of three riders and six horses as entrants for what is known as the three-day competition. From this field of six mounts the three actual participants must be named 24 hours prior to the start of the event.

The horses from the Field Artillery school, Honolulu Tombey, Directrix and Chandler, probably will be named together with Jenny Camp, Frills and Pleasant Smiles of the Cavalry and the riders, at this time, seem likely to be Maj. H. D. Chamberlain, Capt. Argos and Lt. E. F. Thompson. In the Dressage event Capt. I. L. Kitts probably will be the only entry from Ft. Sill mounted on American Lady while there will be no local entry in the Prix de Nations competition which is the other Olympic event.

Other entrants in the Dressage competition will be Capt. H. E. Tuttle on Olympic and Sgt. A. H. Moore on Water Pat, with Capt. W. B. Bradford and Lts. C. W. A. Raguse and J. W. Wofford as the probable riders in the Prix de Nations. The contestants carrying the colors of the United States therefore will in all probability be from the Army. Other nations so far entered in this competition are Japan, France, Sweden and Holland.

Maj. James A. Bethel has just been returned as winner of the 1st flight in the two-some handicap golf tournament here with Lt. Col. Kinzie Edmonds as leader of the 2nd flight. The consolation flight has not yet been completed. On Saturday, July 23, a foursome handicap tournament will be staged here according to an announcement by Maj. L. R. Dougherty, golf representative.

Six well matched bouts featured the boxing card put on here Tuesday night July 12 by the ROTC as part of the closing week activities of this group of trainees which has been here since June 8. Winners were divided between A&M, Oklahoma U and Oklahoma Military Academy as representatives of the respective schools copped two, three and one of the fights with Williamson, A&M, scoring the only knockout of the evening, when he put Souders of Oklahoma U to sleep in the third round of the 135 pound class battle.

WIN RIGGS CUP

The Third Cavalry Yellows from Fort Myer won the Riggs Memorial Polo Cup by defeating the 110th F. A. from Pikesville, Maryland, 16 to 9 at Stevenson. The latter was spotted seven goals.

Fanquier-London of Middleburg, Virginia, won the championship last year but was eliminated this year by the Yellows, 5 to 3. The 110th F. A. from Pikesville advanced to the finals by defeating the 6th F. A. 9-5 and the Maryland Polo Club 9-6.

The 3rd Cavalry, with superior horses and each rider a hard hitter outclassed the Pikesville gunners.

Capt. G. I. Smith with six goals led the scoring for the Third.

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Send actual dimensions, also dealer's name. Coat will be sent for your inspection. No obligation whatsoever.

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NAVY RETAINS LEETCH CUP

Navy again downed the Army, 5 to 2, in their 8th annual tennis clash at Washington. The matches were held on the new green Har-tru courts of the Army-Navy Country Club in Arlington, Virginia, before a gallery of about 100 spectators.

Although winning by a large final score, Navy's strong team was extended to the utmost, particularly in the single, which at the start seemed about to give Army a 3-to-1 lead.

No. 1 Match—Muehleisen (Army) vs. McCue (Navy), and No. 4 Match—Farrin (Navy) vs. Drake (Army) were never greatly in doubt, giving each team a tally of 1. Muehleisen, who had recently won the District of Columbia singles, and (with Lieutenant Robinson) the doubles championship, came up fully to expectation and produced a variety of forcing strokes and killing shots that could never be headed.

The Farrin-Drake Match produced some of the longest driving from the base line rallies ever seen in Leetch cup tennis. Farrin, however, displayed a much more completely rounded game. The thrills and gasps of spectators were extracted principally in the Number 2 and Number 3 singles. In the latter, Maj. R. C. Van Vliet, the Army team captain, threw consternation into Navy ranks by galloping up to the net and taking 6 straight games from the sturdy St. Gerry Smith. Shortly after capturing the first set, 6-2, however, and due either to overconfidence, fatigue, or a remarkable reversal of form on the part of Smith, the superiority slipped gradually away from him until the two were contending on even terms. Games sawed back and forth until the score stood at 5 all, when Van Vliet dropped a serve and shortly afterwards the set. Smith's accurate driving down the line from both sides coupled with brilliant counter-attacks at the net, prevented a plucky effort of the older veteran to seize and hold the commanding net position on shots which were not quite sufficiently forcing. The deciding set went to Smith.

The Watt-Robinson match proved even closer and kept adherents of both camps in suspense throughout. After capturing the first set by a spirited net attack, Robinson dropped the second and then came back in the third—to within 2 points of victory which he failed to gain—dropped his service and finally the set at 8-6. This match was featured by the brilliant net work of both players and the deceptive passing shots of Watt.

With singles ending 3 to 1—Navy; the Army took up the difficult task of winning all 3 doubles. One of these the Number 1 match seemed assured since Muehleisen and Robinson had already demonstrated outstanding doubles superiority in local tennis.

The Howard-Farrin, Dorst-Helms battle promised to be another thriller, running to 5 all in the first set. At this point the Army team weakened and from then on the issue was never in doubt. The match was featured by Helms' work overhead, Dorst's lobbing and the steady lobbing and diving net work of the young but experienced Navy team.

The powerful Watt-Smith team, potentially one of the strongest combinations ever entered by Navy, had no great difficulty with Army's Number 3 doubles team, winning 6-4, 6-3.

Results:

SINGLES

Muehleisen (Army) defeated McCue (Navy), 6-3, 6-1.

Watt (Navy) defeated Robinson (Army), 4-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Smith (Navy) defeated Van Vliet (Army), 2-6, 7-5, 6-2.

Farrin (Navy) defeated Drake (Army), 6-0, 6-1.

DOUBLES

Muehleisen & Robinson (Army) defeated McCue & Graham (Navy), 6-1, 6-4.

Howard & Farrin (Navy) defeated Dorst & Helms (Army), 7-5, 6-1.

Watt & Smith (Navy) defeated Van Vliet & Hedekin (Army), 6-4, 6-3.

General Martin's Speech

(Continued from Preceding Page)

could not be a justification for reducing the officer strength and thereby further weakening our national defense.

"The matter of ratio of officers to enlisted men has been seized upon as an argument for the reduction of the number of officers. Erroneous figures have been quoted purporting to show what an undue proportion of officers we have in our Army. I have previously given you, as have others, the correct figures on foreign armies. There has also been shown here the requirements for the body of officers we have today; in fact, it has been forcefully pointed out that for our defense establishment as it now exists we have 2,000 less officers than are actually required. Inasmuch as our whole national-defense system must have a staff, many instructors, supervisors, and planners, if it is to be kept in order, no relationship exists between the number of Regular officers necessary for these manifold and important duties and those who are merely necessary to officer the units of our small Regular Army. In this continuing body of officers resides the professional knowledge and technical skill which insures that the enormous latent military strength of America shall be used to the best advantage. To reduce that strength would be the height of folly."

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 1093)

Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.; to command USS Eagle 56.

Lt. (jg) J. H. Long, det. Nav. Academy about Aug. 18; to Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Lt. (jg) F. B. C. Martin, on disch. trtm. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.; to USS Mississippi.

Lt. Comdr. B. W. Gaines (MC), det. Nav. Oper. Base, New Orleans, La.; to Nav. Sta., New Orleans, La.

Lt. Comdr. DeW. T. Hunter (MC), det. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif., about Aug. 13; to USS Fulton.

Lt. (jg) R. F. Cantrell (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., under instr.; to Navy Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Comdr. R. E. Corcoran (SC), on disch. trtm. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to USS West Virginia.

Lt. G. A. Lazar (CC), to duty 11th Naval District, San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Gunner O. E. Anderson, det. Nav. Amm. Depot, Ft. Mifflin, Pa.; to USS Dobbin.

Ch. Mach. William Twigg, det. USS Brazos; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Mach. J. M. Lenart, det. USS Altair; to USS Brazos.

Ch. Pharm. J. O. Forte, det. Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S. C.; to Nav. Hosp., Parris Island, S. C.

July 19, 1932

Lt. Comdr. H. L. Irwin, ors. April 22 revoked; continue duty as Offi. in Chge., Navy Rtg. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.

Lt. Comdr. A. M. Pride, det. VB Sqd. 5A (USS Langley); to command VF Sqd. 3B.

Lt. C. E. Ekstrom, det. Aircraft, Battle Force; to VF Sqd. 3B (USS Langley).

Lt. E. E. Herrmann, det. USS West Virginia as asst. fire control off.; to duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS West Virginia.

Lt. C. B. Hunt, det. as asst. fire control off.; to duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS Saratoga.

Lt. D. M. McGurl, det. as asst. fire control off.; to duty as asst. gunnery officer, USS Texas.

Lt. G. E. Short, det. VB Sqd. 5A (USS Langley); to VF Squad. 3B.

Lt. D. F. Smith, det. VB Sqd. 5A (USS Langley); to VS Sqd. 1B.

Lt. (jg) R. B. Ballinger, temj. duty Aircraft Sqds., 2nd Brigade, US Marines, Nicaragua.

Lt. (jg) Robert Goldthwaite, det. VB Sqd. 1A (USS Langley); to VF Squad. 3B.

Lt. W. K. Rhodes, det. VB Sqd. 5A (USS Langley); to VS Squad. 1B.

Lt. F. A. Brandley, det. VS Sqd. 1B (USS Langley); to VT Sqd. 1B.

Lt. C. D. Hart, det. VB Sqd. 5A (USS Langley); to VF Squad. 3B.

Lt. Comdr. R. J. Lentzker (MC), det. USS Fulton about Aug. 18; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. F. C. Beck (SC), det. USS West Virginia about Aug. 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. F. A. Abbott (SC), det. USS Medusa on Aug. 1 as disb. officer; continue duty as supply officer, USS Medusa.

Lt. (jg) R. W. Rickerter (SC), det. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty as asst. to disb. officer, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. F. B. Risner (SC), det. USS New York in July; to USS Medusa.

Ch. Bosn. William Defries, temp. duty

Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Carp. Garrett P. Fitzmaurice, temp. duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

July 20, 1932

Lt. R. W. Boughter, ors. April 21 modi. temp. duty Nav. Rtg. Sta., Albany, N. Y.

Lt. G. D. Conrad, det. USS Arkansas; to USS Bushnell.

Lt. (jg) J. H. Carrington, det. 1st. Nav. Dist., Boston, Mass., on Aug. 1; to command USS Eagle 36.

Lt. (jg) J. G. McClaughry, det. USS Colorado; continue trtm. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Ens. E. S. Burns, det. USS Oklahoma; continue trtm. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Ens. G. C. Carpenter, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Ens. E. C. Folger, Jr., on disch. trtm. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.; to Instr. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ens. J. H. Hean, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Aircraft, Battle Force.

Lt. Cdr. F. W. Carll (MC), det. Rec. Ship at New York about Sept. 1; to Nav. Hosp., Boston.

Lt. Cdr. E. E. Dockery (MC), desp. ors. June 14 to duty Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla., revoked.

Lt. H. M. Weber (MC), det. Rec. Ship at New York about Sept. 1; to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Cdr. A. G. Lyle (DC), det. Rec. Ship at New York; to Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Cdr. J. D. P. Hodapp (SC), det. Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.; to Nav. Air Sta., Sunnyvale, Calif.

Lt. C. E. Kastenbein (SC), det. Nav. Amm. Depot, Iona Island, N. Y.; continue trtm. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.

Ch. Bosn. P. J. Kelly, det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., about July 19; to trtm. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.

Ch. Pay Clk. J. M. Page, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in July; to USS Nevada.

Ch. Pay Clk. F. R. Tuck, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.; to duty Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.

Navy Mutual Aid

The following new members have been added to the Navy Mutual Aid Association: Lt. R. J. S. Silvis, USN; Lt. H. J. Withers, USMC; Chf. Bosn L. R. Kaldenbach, USN; Lt. J. E. Hamilton, USN; Lt. S. K. MacLean, USN; Lt. J. McN. Roberts, USN; Ens. A. F. W. Hehmeyer, USNR; Lt. F. B. Waterman, USNR; Lt. G. C. Weaver; Lt. G. A. Patterson, USN; Mach. N. E. Blythe, USN; Midshipman A. A. Ovrom, USN; Lt. C. B. Johnson (MC), USN; Lt. R. A. Pierce, USN; Lt. J. F. Devlin, USNR; Lt. J. H. Petty, USNR; Lt. Don Burdick, USNR; Lt. W. A. Graham, USN; Bosn T. R. Cooley, USN; Ens. F. E. Wilson, USNR; Lt. E. T. Peters, USMC.

The Association deeply regrets having to announce the deaths of Capt. Isaac F. Dorch, USN; Lt. Julius A. McNamar, USN; Chief Pharm. Henry P. Knowles, USN; Lt. Comdr. Herbert C. Rodd, USN; Comdr. J. G. B. Gromer, USN; Capt. D. C. Crowell, USN; Vice Admiral DeWitt Coffman, USN-Ret.; Maj. E. R. Lowndes, USMC; Ex-Officer Thomas M. Luby; Ex-Officer J. H. A. Day, and Lt. Peter J. Penner, USN. The beneficiary in each case was immediately paid the benefit of over \$7,500.00.

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Write

T. J. COWIE

Rear Admiral (SC) USN Ret'd.
Secretary and Treasurer
ROOM 1054 NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Personals

The well-known Army artist, Capt. Thomas B. Woodburn, Inf., USA, has recently completed a portrait of General George Washington, depicting the artist's idea of the American Army officer's conception of the first Commander-in-Chief.

Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, the Chief of Infantry—July 15—exhibited the portrait to Representative Sol Bloom of New York, Associate Director of the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and presented Representative Bloom with several prints made from the painting. Mr. Bloom stated that he considered the work excellent and appreciated the interest and effort of Captain Woodburn.

Col. S. M. de Loffre, USA-ret., and Mrs. de Loffre left Paris the first of July by automobile for Venice and the Dalmatian coast. They will spend several weeks in Dubrovnik (Ragusa), motor through Yugoslavia, and later go by boat to Corfu, Athens and Constantinople.

Capt. Floyd Emerson Galloway, AC, USA, and Mrs. Galloway, announce the birth of a son, Floyd Emerson Galloway, Jr., on July 6 at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala. The baby is a grandson of the late Col. Cornelius Gardener, USA, and Mrs. Gardener, and of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Galloway of Paris, Kentucky.

Mrs. Gardener is now the guest of her daughter and son-in-law en route to her home in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Miss Helen Cooper, daughter of Col. Hiram Cooper, entertained the July meeting of the Boston Chapter, Daughters of the United States Army, at her home, 359 Tappan Street, Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. Nathan J. Shelton, wife of Major Shelton, has closed her country place in New Jersey, and is at the Hotel Algonquin, New York City, before going to Westport, Conn., and Massachusetts, for the summer. Mrs. Shelton is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Barry.

Comdr. Howard D. Bode, USN, and Mrs. Bode, will be at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., for the next two months while Commander Bode is on temporary duty in Washington.

The deputy chief of staff, Maj. Gen. George VanHorn Moseley, USA, and Mrs. Moseley and their small family will leave Washington the first of August for New London, Conn., where they have taken a house for a month. General Moseley will return to Washington early in September and Mrs. Moseley will go to her former home at Englewood, N. J., for the month.

Col. Alfred T. Smith, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner July 15 in honor of the military attache of the Japanese embassy and Mme. Washizu. The other guests at dinner were the newly appointed military attache of the United States in Paris, Maj. James A. Lester and Mrs. Lester; the newly appointed military attache of the United States embassy in Argentina, Capt. Frederick Dent Sharp, and Mrs. Sharp; Col. Ellis Bell Miller, USMC, and Mrs. Miller, and Capt. and Mrs. Edward N. Chisholm.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and births should be addressed to the Society Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.



Miss ELIZABETH MORRIS KENNEDY
Daughter of Rear Adm. Robert Morris Kennedy, USN, ret., and Mrs. Kennedy, whose marriage to Mr. Richard White Miller, will take place some time this Fall.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Van Horn Weems, who spent the past winter in Washington, went to Europe in the spring on the invitation of the Royal Aero Club of Italy. They spent six weeks traveling in France, Switzerland and Italy. Upon their return they went to Annapolis, where they will remain and occupy their home on Southgate avenue.

Col. William Taylor, USA, stationed at Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Taylor, have as their guest Mrs. Mac Wilson, of (Please turn to Page 1101)

Naval Legislation

Except for the passage by the Senate of the Hale bill authorizing the building of the Navy to treaty strength, the first session of the 73rd Congress did little in a constructive way for the Navy.

A measure was enacted which authorized the commissioning of all graduates of the Naval Academy regardless of strength limitations, which prevented the discharge of the greater part of the class of 1932. On the last day of the session, ten million dollars was appropriated for naval shore construction in the Unemployment Relief Bill. This appropriation, which will allow long-needed expansion of the Naval War College and improved structures at other shore stations, has, however, a string to it. The money appropriated cannot be spent, if the Secretary of the Treasury declares that there is insufficient money on hand.

Two promotion bills, proposed by the Navy Department to remedy stagnated conditions in the Marine Corps and Staff Corps, got nowhere at all. The Bureau of the Budget disapproved the latter, while the Marine bill, designed to set up the Navy selection system, was emasculated because of economy needs, so as to give little more than "brevet" rank, and no enforced retirement. Although sent to Congress, it had little luck, with that body intent upon curtailment and economizing.

Many destructive proposals, however, were rushed through into law. The Economy Act, with its payless furlough, pay "freeze," and thousand and one other demoralizing features is now being felt. The appropriation bill was cut drastically, and at the same time carried numerous onerous legislative restrictions.

Weddings and Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Miller Nightingale of Brunswick, Ga., have announced to their friends here the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Nightingale, to Capt. Robert Wilson Hasbrouck, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jansen Hasbrouck, Jr., of Kingston, N. Y., and graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1917. Captain Hasbrouck is descended from Abraham Hasbrouck, a French Huguenot, of Palais, France, who came to America in 1675. The Hasbroucks were prominent in the early settlement and government of southern New York state. One of his great grandparents, Colonel Johnathan Hasbrouck, served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. Maj. Gen. Cornelius Hasbrouck, a relative in direct line was superintendent of the United States Military Academy and had a distinguished military career.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur Kinsolving 2nd, the Chaplain of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. The matron of honor was Mrs. Joseph F. Haskell, formerly Miss Julia Benjamin of New York, and the bridesmaids were Miss Helen Kent Hubbard and Miss Dorothy Q. Lawrence.

Mr. Louis Pierre Ledoux, the brother of the bride, acted as best man, and the ushers were Lt. Joseph A. Cranston, Garrison H. Davidson, Lawrence K. Ladue, and Joseph F. Haskell, all of the U. S. Army brother officers of the groom stationed at West Point, N. Y.

After the service there was an informal reception in another part of the garden, and at sunset, supper was served at tables placed about the grounds, and in the house.

Miss Ledoux attended Miss Chapin's School and was a debutante of the season of 1927-1928. She is a member of the Junior League and of the Colonial Dames of America, for membership in which she qualifies on many counts. Her grandfather, the late Albert R. Ledoux, was prominent for many years in charitable works in New York City, and was, at one time, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Lieutenant Sands is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sands, of Dayton, O. Lieutenant Sands was a member of the Class of 1929 of the United States Military Academy. While at West Point he was a cadet captain, captain of the Army fencing team and held several National Intercollegiate Dueling Sword Championships. He is now in training with the pentathlon team for the 1932 Olympic games at Los Angeles, Calif., with station at West Point, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sears Henning have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Ann Elizabeth, to Lt. Nelson Landon Head, USA, August 10 at 4 o'clock, in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C. A reception will follow the ceremony in the home of the bride's parents at 2737 Cathedral avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Miller Nightingale, of Brunswick, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to Capt. Robert Wilson Hasbrouck, USA, recently stationed at Princeton, N. J., as assistant professor of Military Science and Tactics, at Princeton University.

The wedding will take place in the Cadet Chapel at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 6. The bride will be given in marriage by her father and will have as her matron of honor, her only sister, Mrs. W. B. McKinnon, of Milledgeville. Other attendants will be Mrs. Raymond D. Knight, of Jacksonville, Mrs. Richard Lincoln and Miss Ilah Niehoff, of New York, and Miss Evelyn Sprague, of Savannah. The groom will be attended by a group of fellow officers as ushers and groomsmen.

Miss Nightingale after completing her education at private schools in Brunswick, was graduated at St. Mary's Hall,

Burlington, N. J. She has traveled extensively on every continent and has spent the last two winters in New York.

Miss Nightingale is descended from a long line of ancestors who have been identified with the early history of America. One of her ancestors, General Nathaniel Green, served at West Point under General Washington and was given "Dungeness" on Cumberland Island by General Washington. Rufus King, ambassador to England under Thomas Jefferson and John Alsop King, a Colonial Governor, were also ancestors of Miss Nightingale. Her father, Captain Hasbrouck, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jansen Hasbrouck, Jr., of Kingston, N. Y., and graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1917. Captain Hasbrouck is descended from Abraham Hasbrouck, a French Huguenot, of Palais, France, who came to America in 1675. The Hasbroucks were prominent in the early settlement and government of southern New York state. One of his great grandparents, Colonel Johnathan Hasbrouck, served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. Maj. Gen. Cornelius Hasbrouck, a relative in direct line was superintendent of the United States Military Academy and had a distinguished military career.

After an extensive motor trip, Captain Hasbrouck will take his bride to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for residence, where he will be a student officer at the Command and General Staff School for the next year.

Capt. Alfred W. Johnson, USN, and Mrs. Johnson have with them in their home, Washington, D. C., their daughter, Mrs. James Elwyn Brown, Jr., wife of the secretary of the United States Legation in Santo Domingo.

Mrs. Brown has come to Washington not only to visit her family, but to attend her sister, Miss Elvira Lindsay Johnson, at her marriage to Mr. Charles Burke Elbrick, of Louisville, Ky. The wedding of Miss Johnson and Mr. Elbrick will take place in St. Matthew's Church, Washington, D. C., July 27, Monsignor John P. Chedwick coming from New York to perform the ceremony. Mrs. Brown will be her sister's matron of honor, and the other attendants are Miss Emisca Davis, Mrs. Harry Fowler, Miss Priscilla Totten, Miss Esther Wallace and Miss Marjorie Talman, of Washington, and Miss Katherine Weed, of Gilbertsville, N. Y., the bride's cousin.

Mr. George R. Merrell, Jr., of Washington, will be best man for Mr. Elbrick, and the list of ushers includes Mr. Alan Johnston, Mr. R. Allen Hadens, also of Washington, and Mr. David E. Robeson, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Joseph E. Bright and Mr. Irvin Abell, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Charles E. Elbrick, of Louisville, brother of the bridegroom.

The reception following the ceremony will be limited in number.

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July 23, 1932

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

1099

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 22, 1932

Mrs. Edward Everett Gann was the honor guest of the Army Relief lawn fete given July 22 at the Army-Navy Country Club and had in the receiving line with her Mrs. Charles H. Bridges, wife of the Adjutant General, and Mrs. Luts Wahl, widow of Major General Wahl.

Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, Jr., had charge of the fortune-telling. Assisting her were Mrs. J. I. O. Cahill, Mrs. J. L. Chamberlain, Miss Stearns, Mrs. Billingsley, Mrs. J. Hagood, Mrs. G. A. Rehm, Mrs. C. H. Noble, Mrs. C. Knudsen, Mrs. R. Mardist, Mrs. F. W. Makinney and Miss Elizabeth Barrett.

Mrs. J. B. Richardson was chairman of the Committee for Cigarettes and had aiding her: Miss Sally Pearson, Miss Atlee Wirgman, Miss Laura Katherine Field, Miss Carolyn Chantry, Miss Susan Gill, Miss Fenella Castaneda, Miss Dorothy Gould Fowler, Cadet J. B. Richardson, Jr.; Mr. Snowden Fluckey, Mr. W. H. Waldron, Midshipman Brooke Jennings, Lt. Raymond R. Waller, Mrs. Joseph E. Heinrich and Cadet Robert Fuller.

Additional patronesses for the event included Mrs. James G. Field, Mrs. Allen Chantry, Mrs. John Edward Fowler and Mrs. W. Wayne Wirgman.

Miss Caroline Schulte had on her committee Miss Frances Brooks, Miss Jean Coe, Miss Catherine Martin, Miss Mary Lou Watson and Miss Jean Kingman.

Comdr. and Mrs. Jonas H. Ingram, Mr. William Ingram and Miss Mary Birch Ingram are now living at 3501 Davis Street.

Mrs. Fuqua, wife of Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, and Mrs. Thomas, wife of Comdr. William D. Thomas, left Washington July 15 for California. Mrs. Fuqua will visit her parents and Mrs. Thomas, who is stationed with the scouting force of the United States fleet. During Mrs. Thomas' stay on the Coast she will occupy the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Marve, who are remaining in Washington owing to the illness of Mr. Marve.

Mrs. Bishop, wife of Maj. Gen. Harry G. Bishop, who had planned to go West with Mrs. Frua, changed her plans and will not go to California.

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Hedekin, USA, ret., and Mrs. Hedekin have as their guests at the Broadmoor their son and daughter-in-law Lt. and Mrs. D. D. Hedekin.

Lt. Harry B. Temple USN, has arrived in Washington for duty in the department and is at the Martindale for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Sam Fletcher Parker, wife of Maj. Parker, USA, sailed from New York July 16 for the North Cape. She will return to the Capitol in September.

Lt. William Klaus, USA, has arrived in Washington from the Panama Canal Zone, accompanied by Mrs. Klaus. They are at the Martindale, for a stay of several weeks.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

July 16, 1932

Misses Marjorie Beukema and Jean Taylor gave a picnic on Monday night at Delafield. The guests included Misses Barbara Ritchie, of Winchester, Mass.; Anne Moore, Katherine Stabrid, Edith Carlisle, of Burlington, Vt. and Cadets T. C. Musgrave, James Lang, W. D. Means, J. L. Frink, E. W. Sawyer, J. C. Anderson, J. D. Alger, T. J. Gent, Jr., L. L. Wheeler, R. C. Hopkins, D. A. Phelan, C. F. Leonard, Jr., J. Y. Adams, J. F. Rhoades, C. M. Peeke, B. W. Heckemeyer, H. M. Exton, N. M. Martin, G. R. Smith, Jr., H. A. Twitchell and J. K. Brown, Jr.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton and Lt. and Mrs. F. E. Cookson were guests of the Rev. Dr. Arthur R. Gray and Mrs. Gray, of Garrison, N. Y., at dinner yesterday.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie have as guests for a few weeks Mrs. Gillespie's mother and aunt, Mrs. C. M. Green and Miss Ann Hathaway, of Marblehead, Mass., and Miss Peggy Avery, of San Antonio, Tex.

Several women of the post participated in a golf tournament Thursday at the Lake Osiris Golf Club, Walden, N. Y. Among the players were Mmes. John F. Conklin, Richard F. Thompson, Gerald A. Counts, Leo V. Warner and Melville F. Grant.

This afternoon about 1,000 students from Columbia University and 200 from New York University visited the academy. After witnessing a review of the corps of cadets they attended an informal organ recital in the cadet chapel by Mrs. F. C. Mayer, organist and choirmaster.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter H. Wells passed a few days this week with Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fielding at Lido Beach, L. I.

Among the arrivals on the post are Lt. C. L. Dasher, who will be assigned to the field artillery detachment, and Lt. Richard K. McMasters, who will be instructor in mathematics.

Mrs. Frederick Clark, of Columbus, Ga., has departed for her home after a month's stay with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. George M. Badger.

Col. and Mrs. John Walton Lang and

POSTS and STATIONS

daughters, Misses Madeline and Louise Lang, have arrived at West Point to stay several weeks. Colonel Lang, the commandant of the Citadel, Charleston, S. C., is planning to observe the work of the tactical department of the Military Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

July 21, 1932

The superintendent of the Naval Academy, Rear Adm. Thomas C. Hart, and Mrs. Hart and their children have established themselves in the Adirondacks for two months. After spending the week end with them, Rear Admiral Hart returned to Annapolis the first of the week.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent H. Godfrey had a party of 24 Saturday evening at the Annapolis Roads Club, and others entertaining were Lt. Frederick Moosbrugger, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Stokes, Jr.; Lt. J. A. Farrell and Mr. Richard V. Gott.

Lt. and Mrs. Norman H. Hopkins are among the recent arrivals at Annapolis after being stationed in Philadelphia. They are occupying quarters at 74 County Road, on the naval reservation.

Mrs. Catherine Glass Munson left for Norfolk to sail aboard the USS Henderson for the West Coast. Mrs. Munson has spent several months with Miss Agnes Walton.

Miss Barbara Conard, who visited her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Jackson, Jr., at Murray Hill, also will be a passenger on the Henderson. Miss Conard will go to Honolulu to join her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Conard.

The Misses Stockett are spending the month of July with their niece, Mrs. Hill, while Comdr. Hill is on the midshipmen's cruise.

Mrs. Arthur St. Clair Smith and her daughter, Miss St. Clair Smith, recently sailed from New York for Panama to join Rear Admiral Smith, who is on duty in the Canal Zone.

Mrs. Roland Schumann and her daughter Bliss are spending some time in California. Captain Schumann plans to spend August with them there.

The midshipmen of the second class who are spending the summer here for a course in aviation had their second of a series of hops Saturday. Mrs. Gatch, wife of Comdr. Thomas L. Gatch, and Midshipman T. W. South received the guests. The hop was held in Luce Hall.

Miss Blanca Clement entertained at dinner at the Circle Inn preceding the hop. Her guests were Miss Nellie McCormick of Berryville, Va., who has been the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Lynde McCormick; Miss Mary Spencer of Washington, Midshipman E. T. McKeithan, Midshipman Claud Kirkpatrick and Midshipman Frank Pinney.

QUANTICO, VA.

July 21, 1932

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Capt. A. T. Lewis, USMC, and their five children sailed from Baltimore last Wednesday on the City of Hamburg for France, where she will visit her parents, Commandant and Mme. Deloison, in their home, Villa Yette, at Brighton le Cayeux, Somme, France. She expects to return to Quantico in October.

Miss Patricia McQuillen was the honor guest at dinner given by her brother, Lt. Francis McQuillen, at the club before the dance Friday. The guests included Lt. and Mrs. Lionel Goudeau, Miss Elizabeth Barber, Miss Grace White, Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Miss Eleanor Troy, Miss Virginia Trautty, Miss Beatrice Craft, Lt. Joseph Earsman, Lt. Grover Moore, Lt. Weisman, Lt. Edward Carney, Lt. Harold Rosecrans, Lt. Larson and Lt. George Ballinger.

Miss Beatrice Craft of Washington was a week end guest of Mrs. DeWitt Peck. Miss Craft's engagement to Lt. Joseph W. Earsman, USMC, was announced recently.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank McVey were hosts in honor of Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Dodderidge of Topeka, Kans., at a supper party before the dance at the Officers' Club Friday. The guests included Maj. and Mrs. Karl Buse, Maj. and Mrs. Allen Simon, Maj. and Mrs. William Sullivan of Parris Island, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Sniffen, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Hobbs, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Cartwright, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Maurice Gregory, Lt. and Mrs. Lawson Sanderson, Capt. William Radcliffe, Miss Helen McDonald, and Miss Theresa Collins and Miss Esther Hungate of Washington.

Maj. and Mrs. William Sullivan of Parris Island, S. C., are guests of Maj. and Mrs. Allen Simon. They accompanied Mrs. E. E. Eller and Miss Dorothy Eller to New York, where the latter embarked on the Ancon for Port au Prince, Haiti. Capt. Eller, USMC-Ret., recently went to Haiti to superintend the new R. C. A. radiothorop.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

July 12, 1932

Mrs. James D. Bender was hostess at an attractively appointed bridge luncheon Wednesday afternoon at the Officers' Club in compliment to Mrs. Stockton Voorhees of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Francis T. Dodd, who leaves in August with Lieutenant Dodd for their new station at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. Covers were laid for 44 guests.

Last Monday afternoon Mrs. James Casey entertained at a bridge luncheon with covers for nine for Mrs. James D. Bender, her guest, Mrs. John E. Creed of Washington, D. C., who departed during the week for a ten-day visit in San Francisco, Calif. Master Pat Casey, son of Captain Casey, accompanied Mrs. Creed west and is visiting with Captain and Mrs. Casey for several weeks.

Mrs. Earl Flegle arrived at the garrison last week to join Captain Flegle after a sojourn at Neslowin, Ore., following their trip west from Lincoln, Nebr.

Mrs. Russell Skinner and daughter Josephine are expected home Friday from a two months' visit in the middle west.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gurney of Yorktown, S. D., who are motoring to San Diego, Calif., were guests of Lt. and Mrs. William W. Lloyd for several days the past week. They will visit at several of the coast cities while en route.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McDaniels of Garfield, Wash., were guests of Lt. and Mrs. W. G. Cronk last Thursday and Friday.

Lt. and Mrs. Victor Smith are due to arrive at the garrison about July 15 for station. They have just completed a tour of foreign service with the 63rd Infantry in Porto Rico.

FT. SNELLING, MINN.

July 18, 1932

Maj. and Mrs. Merl P. Schillerstrom and daughter, Miss Evelyn, left on Friday for Grand Forks, N. D., where Major Schillerstrom will be in command of the Military Unit of the University of North Dakota. Major and Mrs. Schillerstrom were the house guests of Lt. William E. Donegan on Wednesday and Thursday before leaving for their new station.

A distinguished visitor at Ft. Snelling last Sunday was Lt. Ottavio Giorgi of the Italian cavalry, with station in Rome. Lt. and Mrs. Giorgi were informal guests at tea at the quarters of Lt. and Mrs. James Fish 3rd.

Col. and Mrs. David L. Stone have returned from a stay at Rutgers Lodge on Gull Lake and expect to leave about the 25th of July for Champaign, Ill., where they will reside while Colonel Stone is in command of the Military Unit of the University of Illinois. Colonel and Mrs. Stone were dinner guests on Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rice at their home on Knob Hill Road.

Colonel and Mrs. Stone will be honored at a farewell party by the officers before their departure. Colonel and Mrs. Stone expect to spend two weeks in Washington, D. C., in August.

Lt. and Mrs. Max A. Gooler are house guests of Lt. and Mrs. Charles M. Seebach. The Gooleys will occupy the quarters to be vacated by Lt. and Mrs. Joseph A. McNeerney in August.

Miss Valine Messner has as her house guest Mrs. Mary Messner of Chicago.

Mrs. Della Junkman has returned to her home in River Falls, Wis., after a visit with her daughter and son-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Raymond T. Seymour.

Mesdames Nels E. Stadig and Oscar W. Koch are spending the week end at Little Falls, Minn., with Major Stadig and Captain Koch, who are on duty at Camp Ripley.

Capt. Murray T. Davenport of the University of Minnesota and Mrs. Davenport are at Grand Marks for a short vacation. Their daughter Rosalie is attending the YWCA camp at Jeannette, Merrill Park.

Lt. and Mrs. Harlan N. Hartness left on Thursday for Pine Rock Camp near Brainerd to enter their daughter, Betty Hartness, for the season.

Lt. and Mrs. Charles D. McNeerney have

as their house guests Mrs. McNeerney's sisters, Miss Martha Linhoff of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. G. A. Dean of Huron, S. D.

GREAT LAKES, ILL.

July 18, 1932

Rear Adm. Walter S. Crosley, Commandant of the Ninth Naval District and Great Lakes Naval Training Station, has been elected to honorary membership in the Press Club of Chicago, this action having been taken by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors. According to the announcement of the club's secretary, Admiral Crosley is the first naval officer so honored during the 53 years' existence of the club.

At a formal dinner party, which will be held in the Press Club quarters, 30 North Dearborn street, on Thursday evening, July 21, the Honorary Gold Membership Card will be presented to Admiral Crosley. This honor comes to Admiral Crosley on the eve of relinquishing his command at Great Lakes on August 1, when he leaves for the West Coast to assume command of Battleship Division Three of the United States Fleet.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Walter S. Crosley entertained at dinner at the Commandant's house at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., on Monday evening, July 11. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Young, Miss Isabelle Young, Lt. (junior grade) John P. Wood, Medical Corps, US Navy; Miss Dixie Wood, Mrs. Paul C. Crosley, Lt. (junior grade) Joseph J. Woodward, US Navy; Lt. (junior grade) Joseph W. Adams, Jr., US Navy, and Mrs. Floyd S. Crosley.

FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

July 20, 1932

Capt. and Mrs. James P. Blakeney, who were stationed at Ft. Meade last year, are on the post at the present time. Capt. Blakeney is here with the New York National Guard Tank Co. and Mrs. Blakeney is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Everett F. Rea.

Capt. Carlisle D. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, who have been stationed at Ft. Benning, arrived here last week for station.

Ch. and Mrs. Hudson D. Phillips also arrived on the post for station recently. Chaplain Phillips was formerly at the University of Chicago.

On Friday evening the officers of the 320th Infantry who are here at the present for summer camp entertained with a dance at the Officers' Club.

On Saturday evening a moonlight swimming party and supper was held at the club. Among some of the hosts for the evening were Capt. and Mrs. Rufus A. Parsons, whose guests included Maj. and Mrs. Roland Gangler of Washington, Capt. and Mrs. W. Grant Hilliard, Jr., of the post, Miss Natalie Berry, of Fortress Monroe, Miss Dorothy Bartlett, of Washington, and Mr. James M. Petty, Jr.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert F. Carter entertained as their guests at the supper Mr. and Mrs. Allen Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. William Cheeks, Mrs. Elmer Jones, Miss Carolyn Rogers and Mr. Lewis Walker, all of Baltimore.

Miss Sally Shallenberger, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger, was also a hostess at the club for the supper, when she entertained 24 members of the younger set of the post, Washington and Annapolis.

Miss Grace Cox, of New York City, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Robert I. Stack, left for her home last Saturday. Miss Elizabeth Coleman, of Washington, was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Stack for several days this week.

Capt. and Mrs. Larry L. Cobb, who left here for their new station at Georgetown University last month, were recent visitors on the post.

Mrs. Harry F. Hanson, who has been away for the past month on a visit with her parents in Savannah, Ga., returned last week, bringing with her her sister, Mrs. A. J. Bright, and brother, Mr. Carl Helfrich, who are to be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hanson for two weeks.

On Tuesday Mrs. Hanson entertained in her quarters with a small bridge party as a compliment to Mrs. Bright.

Lt. Robert F. Carter refereed the final play-off for the Culbertson Trophy last Saturday, which was donated for the Baltimore bridge tournament.

(Please turn to Page 1103)

ELECTRIC BOAT CO.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1095)

1st Lt. Jasper N. Knox to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Carl W. Tempel to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Nuel Paadral to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. George D. Newton to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. George E. Leone to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Alfred H. Schwichtenberg to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Ehring L. Bergquist to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Wendall A. Weiler to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Clinton S. Lyter to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Walter L. Peterson to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Russell S. Leone to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Dwight M. Kuhns to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Lawrence A. Mitterness to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Arthur L. Streeter to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. John A. Isherwood to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Harold B. Luscombe to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Charles L. Baird to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Thomas N. Page to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Samuel L. Cooke to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Harold E. Coder to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Victor A. Byrnes to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. William S. George to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Kenneth G. Gould to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Gustave E. Ledfors to Capt., July 1.

Dental Corps

Maj. Charles DeW. Dayton to Lt. Col., July 5.

Ordnance Department

Capt. Harold A. Nisley to Maj., June 25; Capt. James L. Guion to Maj., June 30; Capt. Morris K. Carroll, Jr., to Maj., July 1.

Field Artillery

Capt. George D. Wahl to Maj., July 1; Capt. Basil H. Perry to Maj., July 1; Capt. Ray H. Lewis to Maj., July 1; Capt. Augustus M. Gurney to Maj., July 1; 1st Lt. Lonnie O. Field to Capt., July 1; 2nd Lt. Irvin Schindler to 1st Lt., July 1; 2nd Lt. Charles O. Wieselog to 1st Lt., July 1.

Coast Artillery Corps

Capt. Harold R. Jackson to Maj., July 1; 1st Lt. Harold W. Smith to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Orley D. Bowman to Capt., July 1; 2nd Lt. Arthur H. Bender to 1st Lt., July 1.

Infantry

Capt. John T. Murray to Maj., July 1; 1st Lt. Ernest A. DeWitt (det. in QMC) to Capt., June 25; 1st Lt. Vernon L. Nash (det. in QMC) to Capt., June 30; 1st Lt. Neal D. Franklin (assgd. duty with JAGD) to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Henry J. Boettcher to Capt., July 1; 1st Lt. Maurice S. Kerr to Capt., July 1; 2nd Lt. John E. Walker to 1st Lt., June 25; 2nd Lt. Rothwell H. Brown to 1st Lt., June 30; 2nd Lt. Albert J. Thackson, Jr., to 1st Lt., July 1; 2nd Lt. Joseph R. Dougherty to 1st Lt., July 1; 2nd Lt. Cleo Z. Shugart to 1st Lt., July 1; 2nd Lt. William P. Grace, Jr., to 1st Lt., July 9.

Air Corps

1st Lt. Melvin B. Asp to Capt., July 1; 2nd Lt. Clarence D. Wheeler to 1st Lt., July 1; 2nd Lt. Walter S. Lee to 1st Lt., July 1; 2nd Lt. Manning E. Tillary to 1st Lt., July 1.

Medical Corps

Maj. Luther R. Poust to Lt. Col., July 8; 1st Lt. Herbert T. Berwald to Capt., July 17.

Veterinary Corps

Capt. Claude F. Cox to Maj., June 28; Capt. Harry L. Watson to Maj., July 18; 2nd Lt. Harvie R. Ellis to 1st Lt., June 24.

Chaplain

Capt. Mariano Vassallo to Maj., July 19.

ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS

Col. Charles G. Mortner, USA, ret., Washington, D. C., placed on active duty, report QMG, Washington, D. C. (July 15).

The following officers of the USA, are relieved from assignment and duty as indicated after his name, and from further active duty, Aug. 15, proceed to home:

On Miscellaneous Duty

Col. Percy M. Ashburn, Office of The Surgeon General.

Lt. Col. George G. Bartlett, Pilgrimage of Mothers, France.

Col. Jacob M. Coward, Office of the Secretary of War.

Col. Hjalmer Erickson, Army War College.

Lt. Col. Lewis E. Goodier, Jr., Material Div., A. C., Dayton, Ohio.

Maj. Paul B. Harm, Army War College.

Col. Amos R. Stallings, Spruce Production Corp.

On Recruiting Duty

Maj. Edward J. Abbott, New York City.

Col. Alfred Ballin, Ft. Hayes, O.

Maj. Gen. Beaumont B. Buck, San Antonio, Tex.

Maj. Albion M. Coffey, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Col. Wylie T. Conway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Capt. Michael F. Cooney, Boston, Mass.

Maj. Charles E. Dority, Ft. Hayes, O.

Lt. Col. Henry M. Fales, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Maj. Charles C. Gans, New Orleans, La.

Capt. Charles D. Lewis, Cleveland, O.

Maj. Julius Linderstruth, Richmond, Va.

Lt. Col. Charles E. McBrayer, Portland, Ore.

Col. Charles E. Morton, Detroit, Mich.

Lt. Col. Eugene E. Northington, Seattle, Wash.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. O'Neill, Portland, Ore.

Maj. Carlo A. Pivirotto, New York City. Col. Leonard W. Prunty, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Maj. William Roberts, Milwaukee, Wis.

Maj. Eugene L. Swift, Springfield, Ill.

Maj. Francis J. Torney, Salt Lake City, Utah.

On R.O.T.C. Duty—Senior Units

Capt. Paul A. Barry, Ohio State University.

Brig. Gen. Edward R. Chrisman, University of Idaho.

Col. Adna G. Clarke, University of Honolulu.

Maj. Beverly C. Daly, University of Wyoming.

Capt. James D. Edgar, University of Oregon Medical School.

Maj. Charles W. Farr, University of Buffalo Medical School.

Col. Charles E. N. Howard, Howard University.

Lt. Col. Francis R. Hunter, University of California.

Col. Harry T. Matthews, Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Wash.

Col. William A. Powell, University of California Medical School.

Col. Henry S. Wygant, Wilberforce University.

On R.O.T.C. Duty—Junior Units

Capt. Stephen Abbot, Salt Lake City High Schools.

Lt. Col. Harry S. Adams, San Antonio High School.

Maj. John P. Adams, San Francisco High

Schools.

Capt. James E. Allison, Joplin High School.

1st Lt. Alfred G. Anderson, St. John's Military Academy.

Lt. Col. Roy W. Ashbrook, Polytechnic High School and Junior College.

Maj. Ora M. Baldinger, Bangor High School.

Maj. Carl J. Ballinger, Santa Barbara High School.

Col. John B. Barnes, Kemper Military School.

Capt. Harold A. Baumlester, Gary High School.

Maj. Frank L. Beals, Chicago High Schools.

Maj. Thomas E. Cathro, Indianapolis (Please turn to Page 1102)

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal, Department of Education.

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OBITUARIES

Maj. Gen. Willard Ames Holbrook died July 18, 1932, at Walter Reed General Hospital, after an illness of some months.

The passing of this splendid officer and gentleman, so true, brave and gentle, has saddened his family and a large circle of warm, admiring friends. For he was everything good—son, brother, husband, father and friend. As true as the sun in its course. His love shone over all, with a light near divine, with strength that told of its source.

General Holbrook was a native of Wisconsin. Born in 1860, he was graduated from West Point in the class of 1885, and in 1891 he was an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. He was also a graduate of the Army War College and School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth in 1913. From 1892 to 1896 he was tactical officer at the Military Academy.

General Holbrook served in Cuba and later went to the Philippines as civil governor of the Province of Antique Panay. His World War service was brilliant and severe. On his return to the United States in July, 1920, he was made first chief of Cavalry with the rank of Major General. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his skillful handling of a threatening situation on the Mexican border when he was in command of the Southern Division, at San Antonio, Texas.

Retiring in 1924, General Holbrook became interested in numerous business enterprises and was chairman of the board of the National Mortgage and Finance Corporation, a director of the Griffith's Consumers Co., of Federal Service Finance Corporation and the Sanitary Improvement Co. General Holbrook was most popular and beloved by a large legion of friends in civil life as well as the Army and Navy. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Army and Navy Country Club and the Congressional Club.

He is survived by his son, Lt. W. A. Holbrook, Jr.; three brothers and four sisters. Lieutenant Holbrook is stationed at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

General Holbrook had a wide Army connection, being a brother-in-law of Col. David S. Stanley, Q. M., of the U. S. Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C.; Mrs. David J. Rumbough and Miss Blanche Huntington Stanley. His nephews are: Lt. Frank Holbrook, USA; Lt. John Holbrook, USN; Capt. David Sheridan Stanley Rumbough, USA; Col. Stanley M. Rumbough, and Col. J. W. Rumbough, now in civil life. His nieces are: Mrs. W. W. West and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson.

General Holbrook married Miss Anna H. Stanley, daughter of Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, who died after a few years. Later he married her sister, Miss Josephine Stanley, who died several years ago.

The funeral services for Major General Holbrook were held July 20 at 2 o'clock at the chapel of Walter Reed Hospital. Col. Julian E. Yates, Chief of Chaplains, officiating. Interment was at Arlington Cemetery, with full military honors.

Commodore James H. Bull, USN, ret., died at his home, 1901 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif., July 19, at the age of 80.

Senior in the now abolished rank in the Navy, Commodore Bull was stricken shortly before dinner time at his home, became unconscious and died shortly afterward.

The youngest of all midshipmen to have been graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis—he graduated at 17 as a member of the class of 1870—Commodore Bull retired 25 years ago.

He had a varied career in a rapidly changing Navy, which was young in steam and barely aware of heavy armor when he entered the service. He served through the Spanish-American War in the blockade off Havana and later saw service in the Philippines.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Katherine T. Bull, three sons, Capt. James A. Bull, Lt. Col. Henry T. Bull, USA, and Mr. Wilfrid D. Bull, and one daughter, Mrs. C. H. Newhall, survive.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

ABDILL—Born at the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 9, 1932, to Lt. E. W. Abdill, USN, and Mrs. Abdill, a daughter, Evelyn Dorothy.

BELL—Born at Amityville, N. Y., May 8, 1932, to Lt. Arleigh T. Bell, CE, USA, and Mrs. Bell, a daughter, Florence Josephine.

BUTTERFIELD—Born at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., July 6, 1932, to Lt. Ralph E. Butterfield, USN, and Mrs. Butterfield, a son, Ralph Marvin Butterfield.

COCHRAN—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1932, to Sgt. Harris Cochran, USA, and Mrs. Cochran, a daughter.

COWLES—Born at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York City, N. Y., July 5, 1932, to Capt. Miles A. Cowles, FA, USA, and Mrs. Cowles, a daughter, Nancy.

DABNEY—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 13, 1932, to Maj. Albert S. Dabney, MC, USA, and Mrs. Dabney, twin daughters, Mary and Margaret.

DRUMMOND—Born at Stillwater, Okla., July 13, 1932, to Capt. Garrett B. Drummond, FA-Res., USA, and Mrs. Drummond, a son, James Evermon Drummond.

FARRA—Born at the Station Hospital, Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii, recently, to Lt. John F. Farra, Jr., Inf., USA, and Mrs. Farra, a daughter, granddaughter of Col. E. Kearsley Sterling, USA, and Mrs. Sterling, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

FLETCHER—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 11, 1932, to Lt. William B. Fletcher, Jr., USN, and Mrs. Fletcher, a son, William Bartlett Fletcher, 2nd, grandson of Rear Adm. W. B. Fletcher, USN-ret.

GALLOWAY—Born at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., July 6, 1932, to Capt. Floyd Emerson Galloway, AC, USA, and Mrs. Galloway, a son, Floyd Emerson, Jr., grandson of the late Col. Cornelius Gardner, USA, and Mrs. Gardner, and of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Galloway, of Paris, Ky.

KLINE—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 7, 1932, to Sgt. Nick Kline, USA, and Mrs. Kline, a daughter.

MORROW—Born at Mitchel Field, New York, July 19, 1932, to Lt. John J. Morrow, USA, and Mrs. Morrow, a daughter, Jane Stockton.

POLLARD—Born at New London, Conn., June 15, 1932, to Lt. L. K. Pollard, USN, and Mrs. Pollard, a son.

SEABRING—Born at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., July 5, 1932, to Lt. Cornelius S. Seabring, USN, and Mrs. Seabring, a daughter.

SOLOMONS—Born at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., July 5, 1932, to Lt. Edward A. Solomons, USN, and Mrs. Solomons, a son, Edward Albert, Jr.

SPENCER—Born at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., July 4, 1932, to Capt. L. E. Spencer, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Spencer, a daughter, Jean Spencer.

STOREY—Born at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., July 5, 1932, to Lt. Clifford F. Storey, MC, USA, and Mrs. Storey, a daughter, Marilyn Joy.

THORNE—Born at the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 16, 1932, to Lt.

Thomas Smith Thorne, USN, and Mrs. Thorne, a son, Flint.

TOSTON—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 12, 1932, to 1st Sgt. Wm. L. Toston, USA, and Mrs. Toston, a daughter.

WILKIN—Born at the Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., July 12, 1932, to Lt. (jg) Warren D. Wilkin, USN, and Mrs. Wilkin, a daughter.

MARRIED

ANDERSON-SULLIVAN—Married at Long Beach, Calif., July 1, 1932, Miss Jane H. Sullivan, sister of Lt. William E. Sullivan, USN, to Lt. Herbert A. Anderson, USN.

BARCLAY-MONAGIN—Married at San Antonio, Tex., July 2, 1932, Miss Gwendolyn Monagin to Lt. John A. Barclay, Jr., USA.

BENJAMIN-WOLFE—Married at New York, N. Y., July 18, 1932, Miss Ruth Anne Wolfe to Mr. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, formerly lieutenant, A.S.C.C., son of the late Col. and Mrs. Samuel N. Benjamin and brother of Col. Julian A. Benjamin, USA-ret.

BORSUM-KELLY—Married at Yuma, Ariz., July 9, 1932, Miss Marjorie Kelly to Lt. A. W. Borsum, DC, USN.

DEVEREUX-WELCH—Married at Pelping, China, June 25, 1932, Miss Mary Brush Welch, daughter of Capt. John P. Welch, USA, and Mrs. Welch, to Lt. James Sinnott Devereux, USMC.

DICKIE-WISECUP—Married at San Diego, Calif., July 11, 1932, Miss Esther A. Wisecup to Lt. (jg) Arthur Bigelow Dickie.

FANG-PIZZINI—Married at Frederick, Md., July 20, Miss Anne Pizzini to Mr. O. E. Fang, graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1932.

FERGUSON-KEEN—Married at Long Beach, Calif., July 6, 1932, Miss Elizabeth Jane Keen, sister of Mrs. Silard, wife of Lt. Com. D. Silard, USMC, to Ens. Edward F. Ferguson, USN.

RAY-PALMER—Married at San Francisco, Calif., June 25, 1932, Miss Eleanor Palmer, daughter of Mrs. Mack, wife of Lt. Comdr. A. R. Mack, USN-ret., to Mr. Gerald H. Ray.

ROSE-BOHLANDER—Married at Los Angeles, Calif., June 27, 1932, Miss Lillian Bohlander to Comdr. Duette W. Rose, USN.

SANDS-LEDOUX—Married at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, July 19, 1932, Miss Renee Ledoux to Lt. Thomas J. Sands, USA.

STEPHAN-PADGETT—Married at the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., July 16, 1932, Miss Margaret Padgett to Lt. Edward Clark Stephan, USA.

TATUM-HATHAWAY—Married at Hollywood, Calif., recently, Mrs. Neoma Hathaway to Ens. Harold Tatum, USN.

VREDENBURGH-RUTHERFORD—Married at Santa Monica, Calif., June 18, 1932, Miss Shirley Lorene Rutherford to Ens. James B. Vredenburgh, USN.

WORKMAN-HOLDER—Married at Long Beach, Calif., July 10, 1932, Miss Gladys Woody Holder to Lt. John Alfred Workman, MC, USN.

DIED

BATES—Died at the Sorrento Apartments, Washington, D. C., July 15, 1932, Mrs. Robert F. Bates, widow of Maj. Robert F. Bates, USA, mother of Mrs. George P. Ahearn, wife of Lt. Col. Ahearn, USA-ret.

BENNETT—Died at Hermosa Beach, Calif., recently, Dr. E. C. Bennett, father of Capt. Chauncey A. Bennett, USA.

BREWER—Died at New York, N. Y., June 28, 1932, Col. Edwin P. Brewer, USA-ret.

BULL—Died at San Francisco, Calif., July 19, 1932, Commodore James H. Bull, USN-ret., husband of Katherine T. Bull, and father of Capt. James A. Bull, Lt. Col. Henry T. Bull, USA, Mr. Wilfrid D. Bull and Mrs. C. H. Newhall.

CARE—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 19, 1932, Mrs. Margaret H. Carr, wife of Maj. Gen. Irving J. Carr, Chief Signal Officer of the US Army.

COUND—Died at Hope, Ark., July 9, 1932, Oliver Edward Cound, Jr., aged 11 years, 10 months, son of Capt. Oliver E. Cound, QMC, USA, and Mrs. Cound.

DAY—Died at New York, N. Y., July 7, 1932, Jean H. A. Day, father of Ens. Edward M. Day, USA.

HERNANDEZ—Died at San Juan, Porto Rico, June 20, 1932, Hon. Jose C. Hernandez, father of Maj. P. A. Hernandez, Inf., USA, and Lt. Comdr. Vincent Hernandez, MC, USN.

HOLBROOK—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 18, 1932, Maj. Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, USA-ret., father of 1st Lt. Willard A. Holbrook, Jr., USA.

JENKINS—Died July 8, 1932, Col. Weston Jenkins, Inf-Res., USA.

JOHNSON—Died at Laconia, N. H., July 7, 1932, Mrs. Katherine Frances D. Johnson, mother of Lt. Comdr. Ernest C. Johnson, DC, USN.

LINDSAY—Died at San Diego, Calif., July 6, 1932, Barbara Diana, infant daughter of

Lt. Mellish M. Lindsay, jr., USN, and Mrs. Lindsay.

PARKER—Died at Norfolk, Va., July 18, 1932, Lt. Carter E. Parker, USN-ret.

PENNER—Died at San Pedro, Calif., July 11, 1932, Lt. Peter John Penner, SC, USN.

PHILLIP—Died at New Orleans, La., July 14, 1932, Mrs. Alberta F. Phillip, mother of Col. Albert E. Phillip, Cav., USA.

SELLERS—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 15, 1932, Edwin Foote Sellers, son of the late Maj. E. E. Sellers, USA, brother of Rear Adm. David Foote Sellers, USN.

SNOW—Died at Brookline, Mass., July 14, 1932, Rear Adm. Albert Sydney Snow, USN-ret., father of Lt. Comdr. Carlton F. Snow, USN-ret.

TREICHEL—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 4, 1932, Warrant Officer Richard W. Treichel, USA.

Army Legislation

Aside from prevention of the officer cut, the hardships imposed by the Economy Act, and the slash in appropriations, little legislation affecting the Army was enacted during the past session. The House Committee on Military Affairs was surprisingly inactive; the Senate Committee considered only nominations and matters of minor importance, Senator Reed being busily engaged in protecting the Army from commissioned losses.

Various real estate bills, approved by the War Department, were introduced in both Houses, as were bills to transfer authorizations for money already appropriated, to establish status of civilian employees of Army Transport Service, to permit retired officers to hold diplomatic appointments, to authorize sale of 33 military reservations, and transfer of 17 others to other executive departments, to permit Army officers to count service in Navy and Marine Corps for retirement, to clear accounts of disbursing officers, etc.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing the exchange for the benefit of West Point of 302 acres for a similar area with the State of New York, but the House failed to act. There was like action by the Senate and failure by the House with reference to the bill to authorize \$200,000 for a heating plant for Carlisle Barracks, the bill to permit maintenance of general stock of materials common to all operations, instead of by job, at arsenals, to authorize maintenance of shop funds at arsenals, to permit acceptance of the Edgar bequest of \$40,000 for museum and library of the Surgeon General, and to permit certain foreigners to enter West Point. The House passed claims bill H. R. 8374, but the Senate failed to act.

Both Houses passed the bill to increase the appropriation for the purchase of land at Bolling Field to \$714,420.

Personals

(Continued from Page 1098)

Knoxville, Tenn. Miss Rebecca Caldwell, who has been the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Taylor for ten days, left recently by airplane for her home in Lake Wales, Fla.

Mrs. Marguerita W. McCandlish, wife of Comdr. B. V. McCandlish, USN, of 2812 Portland place northwest, Washington, D. C., is recovering from wounds inflicted by a German police dog. Mrs. McCandlish was bitten on the leg. She was treated at Naval Hospital.

Lt. Harry C. Larer, Jr., USA, and Mrs. Larer and their two small children arrived in Newark recently from Fort Sill, Okla., where Lieutenant Larer is stationed, and will pass most of the summer in Newark with the lieutenant's mother, Mrs. Harry C. Larer. The younger Mrs. Larer is the former Miss Aurelia Lawshe.

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FINANCE

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Lt. Col. Joseph I. McMullen, JAGD, USA, who has been named Chairman of the Commission for Adjustment of British Claims.

Comdr. Willis W. Bradley, USN, who commands the USS Bridge, winner of the gunnery trophy for the Auxiliary Class for the year, and Lt. Ehrwald Beck, USN, whose ship, the USS Heron, has won the gunnery trophy for the Patrol Class.

Capt. Donald Curtis, USMC, whose battery on the USS Houston, has won the Marjorie Sterrett Prize for the year.

Dental Officers Selected

Two lieutenant commanders of the Navy Dental Corps have been selected for promotion to commander by a board of rear admirals. The President approved the selections.

Lt. Comdr. Alexander J. Lyle, DC, USN, one of those named, will rank as a commander from Sept. 1, 1931. Lt. Comdr. Thomas L. Samsell, DC, USN, also named for promotion, will make his number at an undetermined future date.

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Financial Digest

While the fundamental importance of the Lausanne agreement is admitted, in so far as present stock market is concerned the development appears to be of secondary importance in its influence upon sentiment. Evidently we are not as internationally minded as all the teaching and instruction of the past few years would seem to warrant. More important from the current standpoint is the outlook for individual domestic corporations.

On the theory presumably that there is no reason to hasten purchases of common stocks until domestic business news becomes more hopeful, potential buyers are simply standing aloof. This raises the question of whether the market will attempt to forecast or to discount even a moderate seasonal business improvement in the Fall, or, on the other hand, will wait until such indications become perfectly plain.

At the minute the action of the market would indicate an attempt to discount unfavorable possibilities. Since the Wisconsin telephone rate reduction announcement there evidently has been growing uneasiness over the whole question of utility rates, which may explain the weakness in the leading utilities.

Within a few days corporation reports for the second quarter of the year will begin to make their appearance and they will reflect a period of business slowly declining from already established extremely low levels. In other words, the market seems more concerned with what has recently happened in the way of business returns and what is likely to happen in the very near future instead of attempting to measure eventual effect of the settlement of European reparations.

Marine Corps Orders

(Continued from Page 1093)

from Mare Island, Calif., on or about Aug. 11.

July 20, 1932

Lt. Col. J. R. Henley, on August 10 detached MB, Quantico, Va., to the Army War College, Wash., D. C., to report on August 15.

Capt. John Groff, on August 5 detached Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. W. J. Livingston, APM, on or about August 6 detached Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to Office of the Assistant Paymaster, Phila., Pa.

Capt. M. A. Willard, APM, on August 31 detached Office of the Assistant Paymaster, Phila., Pa., to Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. M. S. Crawford, on or about August 16 detached MD, RS, NYd, New York, N. Y., to the Army Signal School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to report on August 22.

1st Lt. J. F. Hough, detached MB, Wash., D. C., to the Army Signal School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., authorized to report not later than August 22.

1st Lt. B. F. Kaiser, on August 5 detached Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. J. H. Stillman, about July 29, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., authorized to report not later than Sept. 5.

1st Lt. S. C. Zern, on or about August 16 detached MB, Quantico, Va., to the Army Signal School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to report on August 22.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1100)

High School.

Lt. Col. Arthur R. Dalton, Gloucester High School.

Brig. Gen. William R. Dashiell, Fulton County High Schools.

Maj. Wiley L. Dixon, Dallas High School.

Col. Joseph H. Earle, Owensboro High School.

Lt. Col. Alpha T. Easton, Harvard Schools, Los Angeles.

Maj. David H. Edwards, Howe Military Academy.

Lt. Col. Jesse Gaston, El Paso High School.

Capt. Frederick L. Gerlach, Kemper Military School.

Col. Herman Glade, Rockford High School.

Lt. Col. Albert G. Goodwyn, Academy of Richmond County, Ga.

Lt. Col. Ephraim F. Graham, St. Joseph

Foreign Bunkering Stations

Chairman T. V. O'Connor, United States Shipping Board, announces the release of an enlarged directory of Foreign Bunkering Stations, prepared by the Board's Bureau of Operations in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and the Department of State. The new directory, which is a revision of the one issued in 1929, contains authoritative current information on coal and oil fueling facilities at over 300 foreign ports.

In addition to names and code addresses of station operators, types of fuel available, normal supply maintained and storage capacity of plants, information is also given as to methods and speed of delivery, berth dimensions and depths of water available. A new 100 page section contains, in condensed form, charges and dues incurred by vessels calling at foreign ports for bunkers only. Included among these are rates for pilotage and towage; light, harbor, quay and anchorage dues; and other national and local charges regularly assessed against vessels.

The new volume was made necessary by the great demand for the first edition, which for some time has been completely exhausted. Copies may be secured from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

High School.

Lt. Col. Keith S. Gregory, Reno High School.

Lt. Col. Loren C. Grieves, Leavenworth High School.

Col. Robert E. Grinstead, Oakland (Calif.) Public High Schools.

Capt. James C. Gunn, Kansas City High School.

Col. James G. Hannah, Fishburne Military School.

1st Lt. Louis J. Harant, Memphis City High Schools.

Maj. Hunter Harris, Athens High School.

Maj. Col. Jesse M. Holmes, Walla Walla High School.

Capt. Benjamin J. Holt, Jr., The Hume Fogg High School.

Col. Willey Howell, Joliet Township High School.

Col. Benjamin B. Hyer, Poly. High School.

Lt. Col. William H. Kennedy, Beloit High School, Wisconsin.

Maj. Neo C. Killian, Gordon Institute, Ga.

Lt. Col. Charles King, St. John's Military Academy, Wisconsin.

Capt. Emil Kerian, Chicago High Schools.

Lt. Col. Charles G. Lawrence, Cheyenne High Schools.

Capt. Henry W. Lee, Marion Institute, Alabama.

Brig. Gen. James R. Lindsay, Louisville Male High School.

Lt. Col. Allan F. McLean, Ft. Worth High School.

Lt. Col. Chauncey S. McNeill, Arlington County High School.

Maj. Frederick H. Mann, Chicago High Schools.

Maj. Oscar A. Manseau, Indianapolis High School.

Capt. Harry E. Mitchell, Kansas City High School.

Maj. Henry H. Moore, Chicago High Schools.

Col. George W. Moses, Boise High School.

Maj. William E. Mould, Chicago High Schools.

Lt. Col. John J. Mudgett, Los Angeles High School.

Capt. Charley Muller, Ft. Worth High School.

Col. Robert M. Nolan, Birmingham High School.

Capt. Arthur J. O'Keefe, San Diego High School.

Capt. James M. Palmer, Phoenix Union High School.

Capt. Frank A. Pattillo, New York Military Academy.

Maj. Jose Perez-Brown, Alameda High School.

Maj. James W. Peyton, San Diego Army and Navy Academy, California.

Col. James Ronayne, Dallas High Schools.

Capt. James Q. Rood, Chicago High Schools.

1st Lt. Thomas W. Ross, Griffin High School, Georgia.

Lt. Col. Thomas A. Rothwell, Western Ky. State Normal.

Lt. Col. Oliver F. Snyder, Oak Ridge Institute, N. C.

Capt. Roy Sparks, Ogden High School, Utah.

Capt. John E. Stullken, Memphis High School.

Continued on Next Page

Did You Read

the following important service stories last week:

Full Report of Debate on Floor of House When Fight to Avert Two Thousand Officers Reduction Was Won; Navy Department Announces That Checkage of Pay While Sick in Hospital During Fiscal Year 1933 Will Be Seventy Cents a Day; War and Navy Departments Begin Preparation of 1934 Budget Estimates; Army Appropriation Act Forces Eventual Abolishment of All Medical, Dental, Veterinary Corps and Air Corps Reserve Officers Training Corps Units; Analysis and Tabulation of House Vote on Collins Compromise Proposal to Cut One Thousand Officers From Active List of Army; Prompt Payment of Bills by Army Finance Officers Brings Reduction in Cash Discount?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

New Victualic Company Head

That officers of the Services who resign to engage in civil pursuits as a rule make good in their new calling once more is exemplified in the case of M. C. Hutchinson, Jr., of the class of 1921 of the United States Naval Academy. Mr. Hutchinson has just been appointed Vice-President and General Manager of the Victualic Company of Canada, Limited, with headquarters at Ontario, Canada. The Canadian concern is affiliated with the Victualic Company, of New York, one of the largest and most reliable concerns of its kind in the country.

Mr. Hutchinson held the rank of Lieutenant when he resigned in 1929. His record in the Service comprehended battleship and destroyer experience, and at the time of his resignation he was attached to the Aircraft Carrier Saratoga. The Department expressed keen regret at the Navy's loss of this valuable officer. From the Saratoga, Mr. Hutchinson entered the employ of the Victualic Company in New York. His worth, emphasized by his naval experience, quickly impressed his superiors, and brought him recognition in the way of promotion until he achieved his present appointment. His many friends in the Naval Service and in other Government departments in Washington are confident that he will continue to render excellent service for the Victualic Company, and at the same time promote good relations for the United States with the Canadians with whom he comes in contact.

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and Rental Properties

Army Orders (Continued from Preceding Page)

School.
Lt. Col. Charles G. Sturtevant, Dallas High Schools.

Lt. Col. James G. Taylor, Missouri Military Academy.

Lt. Col. Frederick B. Terrell, Los Angeles High School.

Maj. Bates Tucker, Branham and Hughes Military Academy.

1st Lt. Seely A. Wallen, Canon City High School, Colorado.

Lt. Col. James E. Ware, Chattanooga High School.

Lt. Col. Emory S. West, Davenport High School.

Col. George H. White, Pasadena High School.

Col. Harry P. Wilbur, New Bedford High School.

Maj. William R. Wilson, Los Angeles High School.

Lt. Col. Rinaldo R. Wood, Knoxville City High School.

Maj. Ernest C. Wright, Oakland Public High School.

Lt. Col. Charles L. Wyman, Loyola College, California.

Col. James S. Young, Jr., Detroit High School.

Capt. William H. Young, Robert E. Lee Institute High School, Georgia.

55e Units

Lt. Col. Hollis C. Clark, St. Johns College, D. C.

Capt. Howard T. Clark, Denver High School.

Lt. Col. Wallace M. Craigie, Washington High Schools.

Lt. Col. Thomas H. Cunningham, Hargrave Military Academy.

Col. Clarence Deems, Jr., Alexandria High School, Virginia.

Capt. Douglas Donald, Xavier High School, N. Y.

Lt. Col. John G. Donovan, Washington High Schools.

Capt. Fred De Caro, Wenonah Military Academy, N. J.

Col. Milton L. McGrew, Sacramento High School.

Capt. Robert W. Norton, Washington High Schools.

Maj. Raymond G. Payne, Washington High Schools.

Col. Clarence B. Smith, New York High Schools.

BOARDS

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at headquarters Ninth Corps Area,

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., from time

to time, at the call of the president of the

board, for the examination of such officers

as may be ordered before it. Detail for the

board:

Members

Col. Orrin R. Wolfe, Inf.

Col. Earle D'A. Pearce, CAC.

Col. Jacob M. Coffin, MC.

Col. Frank S. Bowen, FA.

Col. Alden F. Brewster, FA.

Lt. Col. Alvin C. Miller, MC.

Recorder

Maj. Oscar A. Eastwood, CWS. (July 20.)

Warrant Officers

W. O. Edwin F. O'Meara, from Hq. 34th

C. A., Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Hawaiian Dept.,

sailing from N. Y. C., Oct. 7. (July 15.)

The appointment of Edgar E. Davis as a

warrant officer in Regular Army July 15,

under prov. of act of Congress approved

May 23, 1928, is announced. (July 16.)

W. O. Edgar E. Davis, Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pa., retired

from active service, July 31. (July 16.)

W. O. Leslie M. Matthews, Hawaiian Dept.,

assigned 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.,

on completion tour of foreign service. (July 18.)

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

The travel, by truck, performed by the

following-named enlisted men of the Air

Corps from Langley Field, Va., to Samos,

Va., and return, from July 1 to July 2, for

the purpose of dismantling an airplane

wrecked at that place, is confirmed as neces-

sary in the military service, the urgency

being such as to prevent the issuance of

orders in advance:

Sgt. Arthur C. Barker, 2nd Bombard-

ment Wing HQ.

Pvt. William B. Quisenberry, 20th Bom-

bardment Sq.

Pvt. Samuel D. Watson, 50th Service Sq.

Pvt. George Mickley, 35th Pursuit Sq.

Pvt. Wayne D. Hurlbut, 50th Service Sq. (July 16.)

The travel performed by Pvt. Charles T. Horstkamp, 96th Bombardment Squadron, by air, from Langley Field, Va., to Samos, Va., and return by truck, from June 30 to July 2, for the purpose of repairing the engine of a plane forced down at that place and guarding the plane which was wrecked in an attempt to take-off, is confirmed as necessary in the military service, the urgency being such as to prevent the issuance of orders in advance. (July 16.)

The following-named retired enlisted men, now on active duty at the educational institutions indicated, are relieved from further active duty, August 15, and will be sent to their homes:

Second Corps Area

Sgt. Christopher B. Latimore, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mrs. Sgt. George Moore, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

1st Sgt. George Walsh, De Witt Clinton and New Utrecht High Schools, New York City.

Third Corps Area

Mrs. Sgt. John Robinson, Washington high schools, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Sgt. Carl Trometre, Washington high schools, Washington, D. C.

Fourth Corps Area

Tech. Sgt. John Sullivan, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

Fifth Corps Area

Mrs. Sgt. Henry Metzger, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio.

Sixth Corps Area

Mrs. Sgt. Elden Case, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Mrs. Sgt. John T. Darcy, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

1st Sgt. John L. Gagne, Chicago Public High Schools, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Sgt. Harry F. Miller, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Seventh Corps Area

Mrs. Sgt. Alfred Brandt, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Eighth Corps Area

Mrs. Sgt. William R. Bigler, sr., San Antonio Public High School, San Antonio, Tex.

Mrs. Sgt. Matthew C. Earl, Texas Military Institute, San Antonio, Tex.

Mrs. Sgt. Henry Janz, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

Mrs. Sgt. Richard D. Killion, Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore, Okla.

Mrs. Sgt. Patrick C. Meagher, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.

Mrs. Sgt. Edward W. Wiegman, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.

Ninth Corps Area

Mrs. Sgt. William B. Jones, Oakland public high schools, Oakland, Calif.

Mrs. Sgt. William Kenney, Oakland public high schools, Oakland, Calif.

1st Sgt. John A. Nelson, Los Angeles high schools, Los Angeles, Calif.

1st Sgt. Allen Ward, Los Angeles high schools, Los Angeles, Calif. (July 18.)

The following-named enlisted men will be

sent at the proper time from the station

indicated opposite their names to Ft. Mon-

mouth, N. J., reporting not earlier than

Sept. 5 nor later than Sept. 8, to the com-

mandant Signal School for duty as students

in the radio electricians' course beginning

Sept. 12, and upon completion of this course

will return to their proper stations:

Sgt. Elmer L. Eastley, Hq. Tr., 4th Cav.

Ft. Meade, S. D.

Sgt. Dennis B. McNeil, Hq. Tr., 12th Cav.

Ft. Brown, Tex.

Pvt. Samuel R. Robey, Hq. Tr., 3rd Cav.

Ft. Myer, Va. (July 19.)

Mrs. Sgt. Dennis H. Cotter, USA-ret., now

on active duty at Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio,

relieved from further active duty, Aug. 15,

sent to home. (July 19.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

1st Sgt. Samuel E. Scott, Inf., placed on

retired list at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., July 31,

sent to home. (July 15.)

Mrs. Sgt. Louis J. Pollard, Med. Dept.,

placed on retired list at Ft. McDowell,

Calif., July 31, sent to home. (July 19.)

Mrs. Sgt. Charles Vanhook, Cav., placed on

retired list at Cavalry School, Ft. Riley,

Kans., July 31, sent to home. (July 19.)

Mrs. Sgt. George A. Baker, deml, rec. serv.,

placed on retired list at Miami, Fla., July

31, sent to home. (July 19.)

1st Sgt. Robert J. Matthews, dem on duty

with ROTC, Leland Stanford Junior Uni-

versity, Calif., placed on retired list at that

station, July 31, sent to home. (July 20.)

Mrs. Sgt. Herman Swanson, Inf., placed

on retired list at Ft. George Wright, Wash-

ington, July 31, sent to home. (July 20.)

St. Sgt. Ernest Hamilton, Engr. Sch. de-

tachment, placed on retired list at Engineer

School, Ft. Humphreys, Va., July 31, sent

to home. (July 20.)

1st Sgt. John Bowman, Cav., placed on

retired list at Cavalry School, Ft. Riley,

Kans., July 31, sent to home. (July 20.)

ORGANIZED RESERVES

The following reserve officers are placed on

active duty at the places specified on the

dates indicated:

Maj. Wm. M. Reading, Air-Res., July 17, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio; 1st Lt. N. R. Heck, Engr.-Res., July 18, Pittsburgh engr. procurement district, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Maj. W. F. LeBaron, Air-Res., July 18, San Antonio Air Depot, Duncan Field, San Antonio, Tex.; 1st Lt. A. H. Brauer, Med-Res., July 28, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., for pursuing a course of instruction at Army Medical School; 1st Lt. W. W. Nichol, Med-Res., July 28, 1st Lt. L. L. Peterson, Med-Res., July 28, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., for pursuing a course of instruction at Army Medical School; 1st Lt. George Prazak, Med-Res., Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., for pursuing a course of instruction at Army Medical School; 1st Lt. F. Y. Leaver, Med-Res., July 28, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., for pursuing a course of instruction at Army Medical School; 1st Lt. L. N. Swanson, Med-Res., July 28, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. 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Why not let us tell you the complete story of Oldsmobile's stamina, reliability and downright goodness? Come in. Look over the whole array of smartly styled bodies by Fisher. Take a long drive in the Six or Straight Eight. Then we'll show you how economically you can own one of these splendid performers. Your car will probably make the down payment . . . the balance on easy G. M. A. C. terms.

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★ This statement is typical of the comments made in many of the hundreds of owners' letters on file in the Oldsmobile offices.

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